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JOHN R. CORKILL
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR, PLANNER,
POLICY ADVISER

Executive Officer: Green Appeal Inc.; Sydney Co-ordinator: North East Forest Alliance (NEFA);
Vice President: North Coast Environment Council Inc.; Environment representative: Coastal Committee of NSW.
'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre, 149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480 Ph 066 21 3278; Fx 066 222 676;

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FAX SHEET

To: **Anne Reeves** Re: **NSW Forest summit**

Fax No: 02 2475 945

Ph No: 02 2474 206

No. of Pages Following: Nil

Date sent: 1st June, 1992

MESSAGE We discussed a possible NSW forest summit in late July in or around Sydney as per your request. NEFA people are interested in having a further meeting with Sydney, southern and western?! forest groups in late July as suggested. Problem: North Coast Env Council has meeting on July 25/26. This requires me and others to attend. The weekend of 1/2 August seems better. Any earlier, 5-19 July, will cross school holidays and isn't suitable

NEFA is also planning a meeting in early August, but no date has been set. Go ahead and suggest a day or two which may suit you and others from Sydney and south and NEFA will have its meeting after then! (This was the purpose of our next date being flexible...) Suggested items could include: proposed Forestry (amendment) Bill; FCNSW restructuring; woodchipping!!!; state wide 'licences to pollute' issued to FCNSW; ALP promises and performance; RAC response; wilderness action; etc.

FYI NEFA wants to increase pressure of FCNSW and is looking for another blockade site after FCNSW caved in at Mummel Gulf (Riamukka SF) in the Walcha District; Killiekrankie blockade is still in place pending legal proceedings being commenced due to FCNSW backsliding on its earlier undertaking 'not to do work';

NEFA will co-operate with other groups on wilderness including letter writing on nominations on display but wants support from these groups for ACTION to protect wilderness at immediate risk. Letter writing may protect some wilderness (in the end and only if gov't agrees), meanwhile only ACTION will ensure that wilderness remains safe. NEFA is aware of proposed logging operations in the Mann, New England and Werrikimbe wilderness areas. These areas are being scouted this week and are high priority targets for action which ACTUALLY protects wilderness....

Reports in the NE confirm that power struggling is going on at the local level in FCNSW due to shake-up and people are openly competing for the few jobs at the Regional Forestry Business Offices!

Dailan is preparing a major NE forests strategy tentatively titled 'The Way Out' which seeks Gov't, FCNSW and industry commitment to a process to design reserve systems for both conservation and timber supply BUT ONLY after proper investigation on the ground. In the middle would be real 'multiple use forests'. This proposal was approved 'in principle' at NEFA meeting and Dailan will continue with drafting of detailed proposal. Concept will be commented upon within NEFA and associated scientists then go out on public display for comments.

NEFA about to finalise detailed critique of Dianna Gibbs shonky 1982 jobs paper, titled 'Promises and Performance'. This to be a first part of NEFA's economic angle attacking industry dis-economies, to be pursued in the next few months. I'll be on NC til after Queen's B'day weekend. I'm unsure of date for return to Sydney... as usual!
Cheers! JRC

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If this fax is imperfect or incomplete, please phone 066 21 3278
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heathland but that this loss is considered to be "temporary". Furthermore, the EIS notes progressive "removal and replacement" of vegetation in the landfill areas. The EIS states that as "rehabilitation proceeds, bushland will gradually will re-establish over parts of the site not used for other purposes." Inspection of adjacent rehabilitated and rehabilitating waste disposal sites indicates that there is presently no indication that vegetation destroyed by the proposed works has the capacity to return to the completed landfill areas or that we have yet the knowledge to assist its return. Indeed, the evidence at Lucas Heights and experience from other rehabilitation sites indicates that while a mix of species raised from horticultural stock collected from the area may be used to landscape the site via direct seeding or tube stock planting, the resultant stand of plants does not resemble the original vegetation either in structure, species diversity or community dynamics. It is disappointing that the EIS fails to clearly state that this is an inevitable impact of landfill and "rehabilitation". This impact can be considered significant in an ecological context for the plants and animals which presently occupy the site and may ultimately be regionally significant if adequate reserves for these communities and species are not proclaimed elsewhere in the Menai-Lucas Heights area."¹⁷

The only safe conclusion is that re-establishment of native bushland will not successfully occur on the site, other than for the purposes of landscaping works. The Commissioners can safely assume that some other end use can be determined for the proposal if it proceeds and that the loss of bushland would be permanent. This loss will be locally significant, but its regional status must await completion of planning studies and the Local and State Government decision-making process on future urban land releases in this area, as well as comprehensive assessment of the vegetation status of significant plant species found on the site. With respect, it is quite dishonest for the developer to hold out the hope that the return to the kind of bushland which many residents presently enjoy in the area once landfilling is completed.

An altogether different impact is identified by Dr Mills but all but ignored in the EIS. Both Dr Mills and Dr Mustén conclude that habitat and water quality north of the development site will be adversely affected, at least in the absence of sustainable management measures to entrain sediments in runoff and, of course, the toxic substances in leachate. Those downstream effects could extend to the area proposed for extension to the Georges River State Recreation Area and, of course, to all users of the Mill Creek environs, whether for recreational, future residential or other purposes.¹⁸

Neither consultant suggests that such measures would be successful.

ALTERNATIVES

The EIS undertakes no comparison between the environmental, economic and social costs and benefits of the development proposal and other feasible alternatives, yet waste disposal is one industrial process which each year diversifies the available method for achieving its object.

¹⁷Mustén, op cit at 6.

¹⁸Mills, op cit at 23d; Mustén op cit at 5.

from Anne Reeves
ph 660 5694 (h)

12/5/92

Dear John,

Possible FOREST SUMMIT
NEFA/SEFA Mtg.

At Sydney-based SEFA Exec. Mtg
today ~~that~~ I was asked to explore
NEFA response to such a meeting
probably in July in/around Sydney.

What do ~~you~~ is your response?

To (a) update on all that's happened since
last mtg (April 1991)

- Chochundi + other Actions / Court findings
 - End F (IP) Act
 - Timber Ind (IP) Act
 - SE For. Protecⁿ Bill
 - For. Reform Bill
 - RAC
 - ESD
- etc.

(b) explore agreements on where next

(c) " actions " " "

Re: Briefing note to go to all NSW Politicians on Forest Issues

to: Jeff Angel, John Corkill, Peter Wright, Fiona McCrossin

from: Anne Reeves -NB I had agreed to do such a briefing for SEFA but find agenda now much wider and know you all think a briefing would be useful. If you can, pronto, draft paragraphs under headings below (or vary if you see fit - but max length proposed is 2 sides A4 in concise easy to read note form - next option would have to be 2 sides A3 as 4 page folded leaflet) and get them to me then I will assemble and get distributed to Parliament with assistance SEFA/FCG people by end Monday - or Tuesday if that is deemed more timely. 4/5/92.

FOREST ISSUES

A great deal has been happening on forest issues in recent weeks. In particular your attention is drawn to:

FOREST & TIMBER INQUIRY -
RESOURCE ASSESSMENT COMMISSION FINAL REPORT

....notes on key findings

comment on need to apply conservation old growth through relevant legislation and policy

TIMBER (INTERIM PROTECTION) ACT

... notes on what it does

comment on inherent problems

ONGOING PROTESTS IN NORTHEAST AGAINST FORESTRY COMMISSION FAILURES
TO COMPLY WITH ADOPTED MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

... notes on what has occurred

comment on continuing incompetence of FC

ANNOUNCEMENT ON RESTRUCTURING OF FORESTRY COMMISSION

... notes on how what it does

comment on why superficial window dressing and why more radical approach needed

SOUTH EAST FOREST PROTECTION BILL - EXPOSURE DRAFT

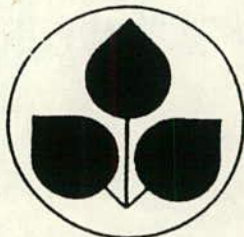
... notes on main thrust of bill listed by Ind. Clover Moore

comment on how reflects RAC findings and how proposals for industry restructuring in region offer potential for sustainable ecological and economic development in region

FORESTRY REFORM BILL - EXPOSURE DRAFT

... notes on main thrust of bill listed by Ind Peter MacDonald

comment on how it redresses existing imbalance in Act with respect to ecological sustainability



ACF

Australian
Conservation
Foundation

Tel: (02) 247 4285
Fax: (02) 247 1206



Forest Campaign Group

Please reply to:
ACF NSW Office
Level 1, 88 George Street
The Rocks, Sydney NSW 2000

3 November 1992

Dear Forest Friend,

I am writing to remind you about the upcoming NSW Forest Summit Workshop.

With so much going on and lots of controversial legislation on its way through parliament, we have lots to discuss and I hope you can attend.

I have the job of organising the summit, so please contact me if you have any queries. The relevant details are as follows:

When: 10.30 A.M. (prompt please) on Saturday 14 November 1992.

Where: ACF Sydney Office
1st Floor, 88 George Street, SYDNEY.

Agenda: The format of the last meeting was successful and accordingly I propose that the meeting proceed as follows:

1. Introductions
2. Agenda confirmation
3. Tabling of documents
4. Reports and briefings
5. Strategy and action planning

Agenda Items: Please advise me of any of the following that you would like to have included in the agenda:

1. Documents to be tabled (if possible please bring multiple copies of anything you want to distribute. Alternatively I can arrange copies prior to the meeting).
2. Items and issues to be discussed.
3. Strategies and actions to be planned or discussed.
4. Other business.

Lunch: I will arrange the "makings" similar to last time.

Cost: I will be asking everyone to contribute a few dollars towards the cost of administration and lunch.

Saturday Evening: Social meal?? To be organised later.

Accommodation: If anyone from outside Sydney cannot find accommodation, please contact me and I may be able to help.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO TO ATTEND

If you would like to attend the summit please contact me **before 11 November 1992:**

Work phone (direct)	(02) 950 8183
Home phone	(02) 439 8457

I can generally be contacted at the work number until 7pm. If I am not around please leave a message with Gabriela.

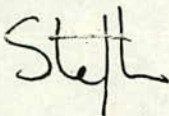
Alternatively you can send me a note:

Mr Stephen Reid
C/- Duesburys
GPO Box 4331
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Don't forget to advise me of any agenda items.

Looking forward to seeing you at the summit.

Yours faithfully,



Stephen J. Reid

Draft Agenda
NSW Forest Summit - 14 November 1992

A. Agenda / Chairperson / Minutes

B. Documents to be tabled

- Timber Allocation Pricing Policy - Forestry Commission
- 1992-95 Corporate Plan - Forestry Commission
- EIS for Boral's Woodchipping License

C. Updates

- NEFA
- SEFA
- Canberra

legal.

KKK
WCC

Bandjalung + other Koori alliances.

media

EIS.

F.O.I.

FIS.

Kempsey

D. Discussion Items

- Natural Resources Package - demonstration, further action
- Federal Strategy??
- Tasmanian Conference - Anne and Margaret
- Endangered Species Bill / Use - NGO response to fauna impact statement
- South East Forest Protection Bill
- Forest Reform Bill - response by 11/12 - status of responses
- National Forest Policy - survival of resource security
- Aboriginal and environmental cohesion
- Blockade at Coffs Harbour - Kathy Eaglesham
- Plantations - Trevor Pike

E. Further Action

- Future strategies / Actions
- Forest watch
- Poster Campaign

For the Sydney Forest Summit

14th November 1992.

A Scheme for disseminating Environmental Information, initially through Independent Radio-Stations. The Scheme is for Conservationists to gain access to the media and to counteract e.g. the propaganda of the Forest Industries Campaign Association.

This is Peter Herbst speaking. As a result of various enquiries during the last three or four months, I was approached by an Organisation called *Public Radio News Services* in the person of Mr. Tony Douglas, who is their Director. PRN is an independent News and Current Affairs Service, supported principally by regional independent radio stations throughout Australia, though PRN also provide edited material for Radio Australia for broadcasting to the Pacific Region.

Mr. Douglas thought that I might be able to help him to improve the unit's domestic performance in environmental matters, with a spin-off for the international broadcasting service. He thought that my associates and I might furnish him with accurate and reliable information and well-researched reports. He stressed that it would not be necessary for us to write or to edit the stories; we would need only to furnish him with the bare facts. However, he said that he would also be happy with pre-edited material and with in-depth interpretations and summaries of relevant scientific work.

The unit produces two weekly half hour programs, which are partly or wholly concerned with environmental issues. They are *Watching Brief* and *One World*. The latter is for Radio Australia. *Watching Brief* is at present being broadcast by about 40 radio stations, mainly in the eastern States. Some stations do repeats.

Mr Douglas admits that the standard of his programs is not at present very high. At one time he had two full time members of staff, working on environmental issues, but one was retrenched. He says that some of his best reports penetrated the barriers of the daily press and aspired to the achievements of powerful investigative journalism. I have no doubt that he is a very able man and that he is an authentic conservationist.

Sian Prior is his principal offsider. From 1987 to 1989 she was the National Resource, Industry and Employment Campaign Officer of ACF. At present she is PRN's main journalist. She produces or presents such programs as *The Bottom Line* and *Communicator*. She is visiting Canberra just now, and I have met her on two occasions. She impresses me very favourably. Tony wishes her to take over and to improve *Watching Brief*. One of the difficulties is that if she does as he and she intend, someone else will need to do her present work. Money will therefore have to be found. But that is a matter for the future. There seems to be enough money for the immediate demands of telephone, postage fax and for some travel. Mr. Douglas intends to visit me in Canberra before long and to work out a format and methods by which relevant information may be steered in his direction.

Where does he envisage that the information might come from? It needs to be reliable and factual. I think that the information must come from people who are proactive in the environmental cause and who themselves work with information which is not easily available or which is suppressed. We from the environment movement constantly complain that the media give us a shabby deal and that the information which filters through, is so fragmented and incomplete, that it is impossible for the ordinary citizen to form a picture. They do not understand our struggle against the industry and red-neck politics. Here is our opportunity to present our side of the story.

It is true that the independent radio stations do not have as many listeners as one would hope. But apparently they have high quality listeners, some of them quite influential. Mr Douglas has provided me with a Public Radio Audience Survey prepared by the Roy Morgan Research Centre. It is quite an impressive document. In my opinion it would benefit the environmental

cause greatly if we accepted the responsibility of keeping Mr Douglas supplied with interesting, remarkable or suppressed information. It would then also be in our power to influence the direction and balance of environmentalist statements to the public. We would acquire a power which we do not have at present.

My own role in the enterprise would be limited. I am no journalist, nor do I wish to become an editor. But I think that I could act as an intermediary between the Environment Movement and PRN, and to interpret the needs and working-methods of PRN to my colleagues in the Conservation Movement, specifically Forest Conservation. I think that I would find it easy to work with Tony Douglas and Sian Prior. I hope that before long my work would become superfluous and that information would be directly communicated to PRN at its base in Melbourne. But initially it would be best if the immediate centre for relevant information were my own house in Canberra. I would then gain an idea of what is and what isn't possible and I would form a conception of our strengths and weaknesses.

My address is **20 Calvert Street, Ainslie, ACT 2602, Ph. (06) 2487364**. Before long I expect to have my own fax.

The information which PRN would like to incorporate in its programs is of many kinds. For instance, they would like accurate reporting of what goes on in the political scene, Federal and State. They want to know more about the Forestry Commissions and the various semi-governmental agencies which have a hand in policy and current practice. They want to know about ecological research and eg. the BRS. They want to know about the work and the working-methods of the RAC. They want to find out about the propaganda of the industry, specifically the chippers and pulpers and their influence or lack of influence with Governments (e.g. Kelly/Griffith). They want to know about John Corkill's successes in the courts. They are interested in the structure of the environment movement as such and its methods and long term objectives. They are interested in enterprises such as Forest Watch. They would like some eye-witness reports of Forestry Commission dereliction of their statutory duties and our actions in the forests. They are not keen to reside in the pocket of any one predominant environmental organisation, not even ACF. They are not keen on recycling slanted or pre-digested information.

Tony stressed that he would like to present follow-up reports on issues which PRN has taken up. He doesn't want snippets. It is therefore essential that informants who have provided the information, on the strength of which PRN has taken up an issue, should accept the responsibility of reporting again at a later date. Correspondents should point out the threads which tie the stages together. Information can be conveyed by letter, phone or fax. Sources need not be disclosed. There is no need in most instances to compose special reports for PRN. Photocopies of letters and documents or parts of documents are often enough. References to public documents should be explicit.

If we and our friends in the movement accept Tony's proposal, and keep up the work, we can score some remarkable successes; I am sure of it. The best bits may also get taken up by the press and media in consequence of their having been broadcast. But the supply of information and interpretation needs to be steady and reliable. Tony would like to introduce the new format in *Watching Brief* and in *One World*. He hopes to be ready by February next year.

Tony is no dilettante. He is willing to stake his reputation and career on the new programs. This letter is not merely to inform you of what is proposed, but also to ask you to participate and to find other participants. You yourselves must at first be the judges of what is interesting and relevant. Will you participate in the scheme? Will you take on the task of sending us follow-up information? It is intended that the general level of the new programs will be considerably higher than that of the press and media, as they are at present. The programs will be aimed at an intelligent audience. Perhaps there is also room for a little humour. But please no ideologically 'heavy' reporting.

If you need further information, please write to me and set out clearly what you would like us to tell you and what your criticisms are. If you are willing to participate, write to me in the first instance, or ring and speak into an answering machine. I, for my part will write to you when things mature, and tell you what the fax arrangements are going to be. Faxes may at first be sent through the FWG channel. They should be addressed to:

Peter Herbst,
c/o FWG,
Conservation Council of the South-East Region and Canberra
fax number is 06 248-5343.

To get things ready by February, the time at our disposal is limited. So please write soon. I should also like to have some helpers or collaborators, especially here in Canberra during the initial period. Any offers?

Peter Herbst
11th Nov 1992.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH, TROPICAL RAINFOREST CAMPAIGN
26-28 UNDERWOOD STREET
LONDON N1 7JQ
TEL: (71) 490 1555
(71) 490 4188
FAX: (71) 490 0881
E-MAIL: GN: FOETRF

**'BACKGROUND BRIEFING' ON THE RENEGOTIATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER AGREEMENT.**

5 August 1992

Introduction

The International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA), under which the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) and the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) were established, is due to expire in 1994. The process of renegotiating the agreement is due to commence formally in September of this year. There appear to be some hopes that the new agreement will be ready for signing in mid-1993, possibly at the ITTC meeting planned for Kuala Lumpur in May/June 1993.

Although there have as yet been few formal statements from member governments as to their views on renegotiation, there are some indications that certain nations and important timber trading blocs wish to see an increased mandate given to ITTO, possibly such that it becomes a 'World Forestry Organisation'. This is all the more probable given the failure of the 'Earth Summit' to arrive at anything more than very loose agreements on forests. However, whatever the outcome for ITTO itself, the renegotiation will likely have a profound impact on all international mechanisms and institutions responsible for forest-related issues.

However, there have been considerable and growing concerns, expressed by many, at the appropriateness or even ability of ITTO to deal with the complex and interrelated issues of forest conservation, human rights and trade. It is evident that ITTO, in the words of an internal UK Government paper: "is a very weak organisation, working on the basis of consensus and without any real clout. It has so far had no real impact on sustainable management or trade - little in practice has happened on guidelines or Year 2000 [target date for pan-tropical sustainable management]...So far ITTO has had no appreciable effect on exports of tropical timber or imports...It has a small secretariat with no professional competence (which itself casts doubt over the implementation of a reformed project cycle)."

The failure of the ITTO/ITTC to exert adequate quality control over its projects activities, which now number more than one hundred with a combined budget exceeding \$100 million, has been documented by Friends of the Earth. The failure of the organisation to deal in any meaningful way with issues such as land-rights, indigenous peoples, and local community forestry initiatives, has been detailed by Marcus Colchester for the World Rainforest Movement. ITTO/ITTC's failure even to implement the ITTA has been stated

by WWF. However, despite these fundamental shortcomings, member governments persist in presenting their participation in ITTO as a contribution towards control of the international tropical timber trade and conservation of tropical forests. Environmental, conservation and human rights groups have therefore concluded that ITTO/ITTC is a major impediment to real reform of the trade such that it would respect ecological and social constraints to its activities. The renegotiation of the ITTA is therefore seen as an opportunity to redefine ITTO/ITTC's role; NGOs believe that a fundamental change in the scope of the ITTA is required. These reforms must, however, be counter-balanced by changes in other international mechanisms, notably the Tropical Forest Action Programme (TFAP). To complete the structure of international mechanisms, new means must be developed in major tropical timber consuming countries to control levels and types of imports.

The Renegotiation Process

At the time of writing there was still some uncertainty over the schedule for renegotiation, over the manner in which, and under whose auspices, the renegotiation will be conducted. However, it is understood that at least the following is planned:

- * 4 September: Some EC members will meet to have preliminary technical discussions. First draft of EC study will be available.
- * 10 September: All EC members have to present their first outline on the renegotiations. European Commission is going to prepare a compilation document.
- * 11 September: NGOs to hold briefing for EC members. (Brussels)
- * 24-25 September: 1st meeting of 'Chairman's Working Group' (Washington DC. See note (a).
- * 15 October: Compilation document is circulated to members.
- * 11-13 November: 1st Prepcom. (Yokohama)
- * 16-20 November: 13th session of the ITTC (Yokohama)
- * 23-24 November: 1st Prepcom reconvenes. See note (b)
- * January 1993: 2nd Prepcom
- * April 1993: 3rd Prepcom
- * June 1993: 4th Prepcom. See note (c)

Notes:

(a) The Working Group charged with facilitating the renegotiation is understood to consist of:

Andrew Bennett	UK ODA
(Chair, and Chair of the Precoms.)	
?	Consumer spokesperson
?	Producer spokesperson
A Buang	Malaysia
?	Brazil
?	Indonesia
?	Ghana
?	EC (possibly Scandinavian)
?	Japan
?	either Canada, Australia or US

(b) It is believed that the Precoms will take place under the auspices of UNCTAD.

(c) It should be noted that, although the current agreement is set to expire on March 30th, 1994, Article 42 of the ITTA permits the Council to extend the agreement indefinitely if a new agreement has been negotiated but has not entered into force.

Negotiating positions

Little in concrete terms has yet emerged concerning the likely negotiating positions of the various countries and blocs. However, there are reasons to believe that the following positions will be adopted, at least in the early stages of renegotiation;

- * Japan Expand ITTO to become a 'World Forest Organisation'
- * Brazil Strengthen ITTO's role as a funding channel, promoting technology transfer and use of Lesser Known Species of tree.
- * Malaysia Has been calling for the creation of an 'International Temperate Timber Organisation', so may wish to see ITTO's mandate expanded to include all timber sources.
- * EC No clear position, even from national governments.
 UK 'basically sympathetic' to 'enhanced role' for ITTO; may attempt to trade support for Japan's position on this with commitments from Japan to reduce levels of trade, give more aid, and support reform of TFAP (4).
- * US, Aus- No clear position
 tralia,
 Canada

Simon Counsell, August 1992

NOTES COMPILED BY SUE SALMON, NSW CAMPAIGN CO-ORDINATOR ACF ON
NATIONAL FOREST POLICY 14th November 1992.

These notes were compiled following a briefing from Mike Krockenberger ACF's Biodiversity Program Co-ordinator.

The policy provides a framework for a memorandum of understanding. It is not a national policy because it is constrained by exemptions for individual and combinations of states. In effect the policy of the worst state becomes the policy for Australia.

There is a major argument on whether the policy refers to a representative or comprehensive reserve system. Industry and resource development departments are fighting for it to be a representative reserve system which would minimise the impact for them.

The policy remains unclear on whether there is a moratorium in place leading up to the 1995 deadline on old growth and wilderness forests.

The policy puts resource security in place. The process will be regional assessment using the CALM/Heritage Commission approach already used in WA. Heritage Commission would be responsible for the World Heritage and National Estate values.

An agreed reserve system would be established for wilderness and old growth forests. There would be a formal Commonwealth/State Agreement. This would therefore be a one off assessment process except in exceptional circumstances, for example the presence of an endangered species.

The Commonwealth could pass single project legislation or use the memorandum of understanding. The Commonwealth will not commit to compensation, the Commonwealth cannot be bound to compensation unless it legislates to grant compensation. The compensation will come in the form of structural adjustment from the Commonwealth.

There are many loopholes because the States have created so many exemptions for themselves.

NSW has been one of the worst States. NSW is fighting the 1995 deadline on old growth forest logging. They are opposing the use of the comprehensive reserve system.

Everything in the policy is heading towards increased/entrenched woodchipping.

Tasmania pushing hard for lifting quotas and no ceilings on private land logging quotas.

Final / Official Policy 10/11/92

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY ABORIGINAL LAND RIGHTS POLICY

The Wilderness Society (TWS) adopts the following principles:

1. **Land Rights** TWS recognises that Aboriginal people are the traditional owners of Australia. and therefore supports Aboriginal Land Rights..
2. **Wilderness Protection** TWS believes that there need be no conflict between wilderness protection and Aboriginal Land Rights. As a Society dedicated to wilderness protection, TWS recognises that wilderness is by definition Aboriginal land. Under this definition, wilderness is compatible with traditional Aboriginal habitation and ownership under freehold title.
3. **Aboriginal Land Management** TWS believes that management plans for wilderness areas should be developed through open consultation. These plans will incorporate both traditional Aboriginal land management practices and modern ecological knowledge. TWS believes that hunting, fishing and other traditional food gathering rights could be a part of these plans, as well as the protection of plants and animals, including endangered species.
4. **Consultation** TWS recognises the need to liaise closely with Aboriginal communities in its campaigns to ensure the wishes and priorities of those communities are recognised. Therefore, TWS will consult and negotiate with Aboriginal communities both prior to and throughout every campaign.
5. **Aboriginal Involvement** TWS activities will reflect Aboriginal involvement, including media work, lobbying, fundraising, merchandising, and information to members.
6. **Employment** TWS will actively seek to employ appropriately skilled Aboriginal people. Their employment will not be restricted to Aboriginal Liaison positions.

Sid: F.Y.I.

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JOHN R. CORKILL

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR, PLANNER,
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Executive Officer: Green Appeal Inc.; Sydney Co-ordinator: North East Forest Alliance (NEFA);
Vice President: North Coast Environment Council Inc.; Environment representative: Coastal Committee of NSW.

'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre, 149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480 Ph 066 21 3278; Fx 066 222 676;
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FAX COVER SHEET

To: **Peter Garrett**
Attention: **Diana Lindsay**
Re: **Speaking at major forests rally**

Fax No: 02 660 4169

Ph No: 02 660 0677

No. of Pages Following: Nil

Date sent: 17/9/1992

MESSAGE

NSW environment groups are organising a major Sydneyb forests rally to focus opposition to NSW governments Natural Resources Package.

The Greiner introduced 5 Bill Package includes: disastrous (anti-) Endangered Species law, gutting of natural and koori heritage from Heritage Act, retrograde changes to NSW Planning Act, resources security for timber industry and a Natural Resources Council Bill to constitute another bureaucracy to decide on land use and allocation. The Natural Resources Package is being opposed by the NSW environment groups who have prepared an alternative package of Bills for consideration by MP's. The Bills are now expected to be before Parliament in early November. (This date may change depends on events...)

The proposed dates for the rally are in order of preference:
SUN 22 Nov, SUN 8 Nov, SAT 14 Nov.

The rally titled 'FOREST FIGHTBACK' is planned for The Domain & will probably involve a march / procession through the city. The Rally has been endorsed by ACF, TEC, NPA, NCC, SEFA, NEFA, etc

Peter, are you available on any of these dates to speak as ACF Prez and/or concerned citizen against the Greiner Fahey Bills, please?

I'm on the North Coast working out of Big Scrub Env Centre (see no.s above) organising Nimbin Forest Festival til early October, when I'll return to Sydney. Can you consider your ability to appear and advise me a.s.a.p. please. I will relay your answer to the relevant people in Sydney. Or otherwise contact Sid Walker, NCC Executive Officer, on 02 2474 206 ph; 02 2475 945 fx.

Are there other people you know, from any walk of life, who might be interested in a similar approach to share the platform? If so let's know who and where to contact them - thanks.

Good luck on the recording!! Cheers!

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If this fax is imperfect or incomplete, please phone 066 21 3278

J.R. Corkill.

A DOUBLE DISSOLUTION AND EARLY ELECTION SCENARIO
by Armon Hicks

Liberal leader Dr John Hewson threatens to hold another election very early in his first term, if the Fightback! package of legislation is blocked by the Senate.

The attraction of a very early double dissolution election during the Hewson Governments honeymoon, is the Joint Sitting of both Houses which may follow. A Joint Sitting would enable Dr Hewson to implement major planks of the Fightback! platform in the face of a hostile Senate.

There has only ever been one Joint Sitting. In 1974 after the double dissolution election, the Whitlam Government had passed a number of Bills which the Senate had previously rejected. One was later rejected by the High Court.

Things are not that simple, as in the first place it would take at least nine months, and probably far longer before, Dr Hewson could request a double dissolution.

John Hewson is bluffing about a very early election. The first Hewson Government could be expected to serve between eighteen months and two years. But the first Hewson Government would not serve its full term.

A double dissolution election can not be held within six months of a House of Representatives election being due. Dr Hewson does not appear to understand section 57 of the Australian Constitution. Section 57 provides that a legislative deadlock between the Senate and the Government in the House of Representatives is resolved by a double dissolution of both House of Parliament and possibly a Joint Sitting.

An early election is improbable for three reasons. Firstly, the advantages to the Government of having the Senate consider the complete Fightback! package of legislation. Secondly, the delay caused by the constitutional and parliamentary practicalities.

The Committee for Economic Development in Australia was recently told by Dr Hewson that, "We will put it (Fightback!) into parliament as a package and if we can't negotiate we would have no reservation about dissolving both houses to get a mandate from the people."

The possibility of a Joint Sitting means that it would be to Dr Hewson's advantage for the Senate to consider the complete Fightback! package during his first term. This will delay any possible double dissolution election.

219: E.V.I.



OFFICE OF THE
MINISTER FOR THE ARTS, SPORT, THE ENVIRONMENT
AND TERRITORIES

"THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE ESD PROCESS - AN ATTITUDE
RESEARCH ANALYSIS", JANUARY 1991

The Report was commissioned by the Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) Secretariat and the Department of the Arts, Sport, the Environment and Territories.

The findings are based on 2,700 interviews conducted by ANOP in November and December 1991. The major areas of investigation in the survey were:

- The Environment in the Context of Other Issues
- Community Understanding of Environmental Issues
- Defining Attitudes to Development and the Balance between Economic and Environmental Goals
- Government Responsibility for the Environment
- Sources of Information about the Environment
- Individual Responsibility for the Environment and Perceived Contribution of Community Sectors.

Quality in Life

THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF OTHER ISSUES

. although economic issues currently overshadow it, the environment now occupies a permanent place on the national agenda.

. while unemployment overshadows the environment as a current issue, the environment emerges as a more important long term issue.

. respondents were asked to nominate which issues were among the most important now and in ten years' time. The results were:

Issues for Government Attention Now - The three most important issues were:

1. Unemployment (70%)
2. The Environment (28%)
3. Education (27%)

Importance in Ten Years Time - However the ranking altered when people were asked to nominate the importance of issues in 10 years time.

1. The Environment (49%)
2. Unemployment (40%)
3. Pensions and Care For Aged (26%)

. the outlook for the environment is a pessimistic one, particularly in relation to the global environment. For example, 65% believed the global environment has been getting worse in the last five years, 50% believed the Australian environment has been getting worse and 23% that the local environment has been getting worse. Pessimism about the environment decreases with the proximity to the individual.

COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

. the most frequent associations with the word "environment" are negative images related to specific environmental problems, and the recognition of inter-relationships between problems has led to a perception that responsibility is also linked and requires action from all levels of society.

. the community's priorities are clustered into three broad areas:

- industrial waste and pollution issues
- depletion of the ozone layer and the Greenhouse Effect
- issues related to the individual's contribution to helping the environment such as recycling and product use.

. the community's number one priority both for additional information and increased government attention is the issue of disposal of chemicals and industrial waste.

. while the community's knowledge about the environment has increased significantly, it is still not well informed about specific issues; e.g. there is a limited understanding of the Greenhouse Effect which is confused with the depletion of the ozone layer.

DEFINING ATTITUDES TO DEVELOPMENT AND THE BALANCE BETWEEN ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

. in response to an open ended question about what comes to mind when they think of development, 45% referred to some form of mining, 19% to farming and agriculture and 10% to forestry.

. the mainstream view and definition of balance is for more development provided there are adequate environmental safeguards; many believe that economic growth, resource development and environmental protection can be complementary rather than conflicting goals.

. while only a minority is aware of ecologically sustainable development, many intuitively support the concept which to them means "development without harming the environment".

. when asked if they had seen, heard or read anything about ecologically sustainable development and if so what they understood it to mean, three-quarters admitted they were not aware of ESD, one in twenty had heard the term but were unable to define it and only one in five had some understanding of ESD.

. the 20% who expressed some understanding of the term defined it in terms of development without harming the environment or balance between development and the environment or preservation and regeneration of resources or preserving forests or re-afforestation.

. the community would like a "both" answer to the question of finding a balance between economic growth and resource development goals and environmental protection.

. community support for resource development depends on the location of the resources and on the perception of whether there are adequate safeguards to protect the environment. For example, provided adequate environmental safeguards were in place, 78% approved of development of resources offshore (Bass Strait, NW Shelf) and 14% opposed, 45% approved of development in places of aboriginal significance and 42% opposed.

. there is clear majority opposition to exploration and development in National Parks and World Heritage areas. 52% opposed in National Parks in any circumstances and 61% opposed development in World Heritage Areas even with environmental safeguards.

. the community reveals support for more rather than less development in mining and tourism at environmental attractions but this trend was reversed for forestry industry, e.g. for the tourist developments 39% thought there was too little development and 18% too much, and for mining 28% thought there was too little development and 15% too much, and for forestry 21% thought there was too little development and 35% too much.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

. the limited powers of the Federal Government in environmental issues is little understood, although there is strong support for more extensive Federal powers, including the setting of national standards.

. the community's priorities for government are for the encouragement of such industries as recycling and generally express the community's desire for harmony between development and environmental goals.

. there is a clear demand for more government information about the environment on such issues as pollution, waste and recycling as well as the global issues such as Greenhouse and ozone depletion.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT

. the main source of information about the environment is television, followed by newspapers, radio and magazines.

. respondents were asked from where they receive most of their information about the environment. Their responses were:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION	MAIN SOURCE	ALL SOURCES MENTIONED
	%	%
TELEVISION	48	84
NEWSPAPERS	25	62
RADIO	5	21
MAGAZINES	6	20
PERSONAL CONTACT	5	17
EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	6	9

. the classroom is mentioned by high school students as second only to television as a source of information.

. most sources of information are perceived to have vested interests; even television science and nature programs are not regarded as gospel.

. when respondents were asked to rate how much they believed 10 different groups are organisations when they say something about the environment, the results were:

- HIGH CREDIBILITY: TV science and nature programs, the CSIRO, education institutions

- MEDIUM CREDIBILITY: TV news and current affairs, environmental groups, radio news and comment programs

- LOWER CREDIBILITY: newspaper articles, Federal government, state government, large companies and industry groups.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY SECTORS

. environmental groups are seen as doing most about the environment and industry the least; the general public and individuals emerge in the middle and government and industry are last.

. for example, 73% of respondents thought that environmental groups and green organisations were doing a great deal or quite a lot, 40% put the media in that category, 39% farmers, 27% the general public, 20% the federal government, 19% state government and 13% large companies and industry.

. a level of environmental consciousness has been reached which has led to minor and convenient behaviour change and the community view is that individuals should accept responsibility and become environmentally sensitive in the way they run their households; the main actions being taken are recycling and other waste management practices such as composting and to a lesser extent the purchase of environmentally friendly products.

. for example, the 79% of respondents who felt they were doing something personally for the environment were mainly engaged in recycling (52%), buying environmentally friendly products (18%), composting (12%), planting trees (9%), conserving energy (9%), conserving water (8%), litter control (8%), not buying CFCs (7%), reducing use of plastics (7%).

. awareness and adoption of more significant and fundamental changes in behaviour which have greater environmental value are at low levels; issues such as reducing the use of domestic appliances and driving less are seen as less important than the behaviour modifications already adopted.

. the most important things that individuals could do were seen to be not buying aerosols with CFCs, recycling paper and bottles, buying environmentally friendly products and tree planting projects.

. in household purchases environmental considerations ranked behind cost, effectiveness, whether the product is Australian made, and in the case of appliances, brand name.

. the clear change in the community's attitudes to the environment has been reflected only in a modest change in behaviour.

SACC meet.

19th/Aug. 2 pm.

~~Agenda~~

Residual Funds of Forest Summit : \$590 (is money for Summits not really action etc money, but is available for networking funds.

~~GROUND RULES 1~~

GUIDELINES FOR ACTIONS : & Draft² prepared by John.

Queries - Logo?

- Label / Title for Rally.

Timeline : - Put up suggested days/periods when city based actions would be really effective/appropriate.
- Send this ~~out~~ out to lots of groups informing them of action basis. Included will be Linda's letter, timeline, guidelines for actions. We will include minutes of Forest Summit. Include briefing of State Govt's Natural Resources Package. Letter on rally, info for urban groups on how package affects them.

- Need to tie in environment groups that are not forest based, in order to get up big numbers at the rally / lots of actions etc.

- The theme for the rally / whole basis of campaign has to be in all groups/all people, current one of environmental security is not that great.

GUIDELINES & ACTIONS : Sid feels that should be stronger wording on referring Co-ord group to notifying Co-ord group. Groups wanting to take part in actions should first notify the Group, then receive guidelines with further feedback to the Group.



- On all actions being organised by groups they could include a mention of it being part of the broad campaign against the package and to mention the Green Day rally.
- Name for rally has to be sorted out.
- Rick 2 find out about ad. for WILDERNESS NEWS * re. Sydney Actions

SYDNEY CONCERT (Benefit)

- Sid suggests that it is a lot of work for this group to take on
- Irene says she can get bands + big names - perhaps for the rally.
- Rang theatre sports + Vince Jones - no reply -

Rally 22nd November

- Speakers - no. international artists in Sydney for 22nd.
- Alex contacted Delia Howe - for speaker - group.
- Fiona + Sid have drafted a letter to go to famous people * Alex to type the letter tonight.
- ' * to send with the letter
 - Jeff's briefing
 - summary of economics (Judy Clark's paper)
 - forests' summary. on AUST. FORESTS.
 - (Kim has info on endangered species)

Who does the letter go to? BRAINSTORM

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| - Paul McCartney | * Andrew Denton | - Yoko Ono |
| * Julian Lennon | * Richard Morecroft (to compare) | - hunters + collectors |
| * David Suzuki | - Sting | - Roaring Jack |
| * Belamy | - Cat Stevens | - Jimmy Barnes |
| - Elton John | - Kate Cebrano | ● To the Yindis |
| - Jenny Morris | - John Farnham | |
| - <u>Midnight Oil</u> | | |

* Sid to contact Dailin to write info on forests for package to send out.

**SECOND READING OF THE
SOUTH EAST FOREST PROTECTION
BILL**

CLOVER MOORE SPEECH

Legislative Assembly

Speech by Clover Moore, MP
Second Reading of the South East Forest Protection Bill

In October 1969 woodchipping began in the south east forests.

It marked one of the worst environmental decisions ever made by a state government. While the woodchip industry was given the blessing of the then Liberal Government it has since been supported by Labor Governments and most recently by the 1990 Hawke/Greiner decision on the forests.

While the establishment of the woodchip industry may be applauded by some, it has been the subject of increasing criticism both as to its environmental and economic implications, over the last 20 years.

The woodchip industry has been typified by deceitful propaganda about its environmental impacts, with the cosy support of Government and forestry bureaucrats. It has been a massive experiment on the old growth forests of the south east.

Time after time the recommendations of independent conservations authorities have been ignored in favour of the rapacious greed of the woodchip industry. For example in 1975 the Management Plan for the South East Hardwood Pulpwood and Sawlog Management Area specified a minimum width of 40 meters either side of watercourses where logging would not take place. In 1982 this stream filter was reduced dramatically in order to increase log supplies.

And in 1991 the Resource Assessment Commission reported that the Forestry Commission were now considering logging in these adequate filter strips because of the unsustainability of the sawlog industry.

What is even more disgraceful is that when the woodchip industry began the then Liberal Government had the report of the Scientific Committee on much-needed national parks in the south east. The Committee recommendations included an 89,000ha park from Mt Wog Wog to the Victorian border and Egan Peak Reserve of 12,500ha. However, only steep rocky areas were declared with all the available forest being given to the woodchippers. In the ensuing years the great Wallagaraugh ('wollagara') wilderness was decimated by clearfelling and logging roads.

In 1980 Dr Harry Recher of the Australian Museum, reported to the Forestry Commission, that the then national parks and nature reserves were inadequate for the long term conservation of the region's wildlife. The tableland areas such as Coolangubra and Tantawangalo never received the protection they deserved and they are now targeted for woodchipping by the Forestry Commission.

However after 20 years we are now in a position to act. And act we must, as a matter of urgency. The last significant areas of old growth forests and wilderness will be woodchipped in the next few years.

The South East Forest Protection Bill seizes the opportunity and is driven by the absolute necessity to preserve the forests for their intrinsic environmental values and future generations.

The Bill seeks to protect some 104,000ha of state forests and 7,000ha of other crown land. It would create the major parks of the Coolangubra, Tantawangalo and Egan Peaks. Significant additions will be made to existing inadequate parks.

The need to protect these areas is supported by the results of the extensive inquiry into Forests and Timber by the Resource Assessment Commission. The Inquiry found:

'It is not feasible to log old-growth forests, as defined, by the Inquiry, and yet retain their full complement of old growth attributes and values. Logging of old growth forest potentially violates the precautionary principle of sustainable development in that an irreplaceable resource is being destroyed: although the ecological attributes of old growth may be regenerated in the long term (a century or more) the values associated with the pristine attributes cannot be replaced.'

The Inquiry identified as a first option 'a rapid cessation of all logging operations within these forests'.

In the case of wilderness the RAC called for their protection as such areas were becoming

increasingly rare.

The Australian Museum in its study of the south east echoed these calls to protect the forests. It must be remembered that only 10% of Australia's remaining eucalypt forests are old growth, a drastic reduction on what existed prior to European settlement. And there is little wilderness left - less than 5% of New South Wales state forests can be classified as wilderness.

Over 40 endangered animals are found in the south east forests and every day woodchipping occurs in the proposed parks the closer they are pushed to extinction. The forests also contain 40 rare and threatened plant species at the national level and have 13 locally endemic species.

The south east forests encompass a significant group of wild and scenic rivers, particularly in the escarpment and tableland country. The Nadgee, Brogo, Yowaka, Tantawangalo and Jingo are just a few.

It is highly likely that the bulk of the forests in the Bill would qualify for World Heritage listing. The Victorian Government is proceeding with nomination of the East Gippsland forests to the World Heritage list. Such values do not stop at the Victorian border and continue into the south east forests of New South Wales.

No doubt those opposed to the South East Forest Protection Bill will use the report of the Joint Scientific Committee to support their stand. However, this report is now discredited as the basis for deciding on a reserve system for the south east. Various scientists, including Dr Hal Cogger of the Australian Museum, Dr Chris Margules of the CSIRO, Dr Hugh Possingham, the Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service and wilderness expert Peter Helman have reviewed the study and have grave doubts on its usefulness.

These criticisms have never been answered and include:

- * The biological database was ignored in reserve proposals;
- * The environmental domain analysis was never validated;
- * Research surveys commissioned by the JSC were seen to be biased.
- * The need for further surveys was stressed by several scientific institutions;
- * The JSC did not explain the rationale for delineating its indicative reserves and it is impossible to understand in this regard;
- * Despite the JSC's recognition of the importance of reserve design principles, the notional reserves had several glaring design problems
e.g. large perimeter to area ratio, lack of contiguity and inclusion of large cleared areas. With such design there is increased scope for weed invasion; problems with future management etc. They do not cater for movement of animals due to climatic fluctuations or for those with large ranges.
- * Wilderness was not included as a term of reference.

timber industry is deluding itself, as detailed research by the Resource Assessment Commission shows such a mill is unlikely to be economic and regional log supplies too small.

On the other hand the South East Forest Protection Bill in association with a Special Employment Package redirects workers and local economic activity into more sustainable activities such as development of a large softwood industry based on the rapidly maturing local plantations and the growing tourism industry.

There are 32,000ha of maturing softwood (pine) plantations in the Bombala area of South-East NSW. This major timber resource is rapidly reaching harvestable age. Sawlog availability will increase from 26,000m³ at present to 100,000m³ by 1998 and up to 350,000m³ by 2010. There will also be significant amounts of pine pulplogs.

The two latter sawlog yields will be 2-6 times bigger than the native forest sawlog yield from 200,000ha of forest in the south east.

Timber industry estimates show that based on the pine resource, by the end of 1993 an additional 125 jobs should become available and by end 1998 more than 200 additional jobs should be generated. These new jobs would be available to timber workers displaced by expanded national parks in the south east.

One hundred of these jobs would be in harvesting and processing pine thinnings for woodchips. Urgent action is needed to expedite the overdue commercial thinning of this resource and the Special Employment Package includes a program to help achieve this.

The other new jobs would be in expanded sawmilling and further processing operations ultimately requiring construction of a large new softwood sawmill capable of handling over 200,000m³ of sawlogs.

The softwood industry is increasingly taking over the traditional markets (eg building) of the hardwood mills such as those in Bombala and Nimmitabel and employees face a dismal future. A planned program of shifting to softwoods, transferring of jobs and new national parks will enhance the economic future of the region.

Expenditure by tourists in the Bega Region increased by 14.6% to \$180 million in 1990-91. The region is the third most popular tourist destination in NSW with 2,231,000 visitor nights in the 1990-91 period. This was the fifth consecutive increase in tourist spending in the region, despite the recession.

The tourist industry generates about 2.5 times the turnover and employment of the hardwood timber industry in the region (NSW DOP 1991).

The tourist industry has major prospects for further growth, unlike the declining

hardwood timber industry. However, there is a clear conflict between continued logging of high conservation values forests and tourism, particularly as forest-based tourism develops.

Existing National Parks are already heavily used with Ben Boyd National Park on the coast having over 200,000 visitors a year. The Regional Tourism Strategy recognises the extensive unrealised tourist potential of the region's hinterland forests. But many of the most attractive potential areas lie within state forests and are due to be woodchipped. Creation of new national parks in the south east will ensure their protection.

Substantial increases in tourism can be expected in these new parks as has occurred in South-West Tasmania and the Wet Tropics.

The Formby Report outlines a responsible program to assist displaced timber workers and to set the region in the direction of a more sustainable future. It is modelled on the successful Fraser Island package funded by the Queensland and Federal Governments.

Much of the Bill ensures that the concerns of timber workers are addressed.

Part 5 puts a gradual wind-down of logging into place over nine months so that work is not brought to a sudden stop. The Bill requires the NSW Forestry Commission to implement these measures. We are mindful of the nature of the Commission and every

effort has been made in this legislation, including the provision of third party rights, to prevent the Commission from deliberately creating unemployment for its own political ends.

Section 17 establishes a South East Regional Employment and Industry Adjustment Committee to finalise an adjustment package including local road upgrading, soil conservation works, thinning of softwood plantations, local environmental improvements and formulation of relocation assistance, income supplements, and new skills programs.

Part 2 of the Bill provides a process of dedication of the new parks and prevents compensation claims (bearing in mind the workers assistance package) over what is in the first place public land.

Part 3 requires the consent of the Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service during the period when the industry is phasing out of the proposed new parks. This is important to ensure the environmental integrity of the land is retained.

Part 4 allows the declaration of wilderness areas.

The South East Forest Protection Bill not only establishes major new parks but it also sets the framework for a better economic future for the south east.

Speech by Clover Moore, MP
Second Reading of the South East Forest Protection Bill

I am pleased to read that the Leader of the Opposition maintains a commitment to saving the south east forests and requested the assistance of the Prime Minister in funding the special employment package. I hope we can achieve an historic resolution to the long running dispute over the south east forests. If we can, future generations will thank us.

NIGHTCAP FOREST FESTIVAL

the Nimbin Environment Centre (066) 891 529 Big Scrub (066) 213 278

Media Release 10 September 1992

Greens and Kooris to combine for Nightcap Forest Festival

The spirit of Terania Ck which motivated hundreds of people to defend the states Rainforests and inspired a decade of national protest to protect our native forests, is to be summoned again at a 10 year celebration of the historic 1982 Rainforest decision. The festival is being jointly organised by Koori groups and environmental organisations from throughout the North Coast.

The Rainforest decision, as well as enabling the ancient forests to survive another ten years has also brought substantial economic and social benefits to North Coast communities including growth in the tourist industry, according to Nimbin Environment Centre spokesperson Mr Bob Hopkins.

The celebration in the form of a forest festival will be held in Nimbin from 1-5 October to publicly reaffirm a commitment to the defence of old growth forests and rainforests which are again under threat from the NSW coalition governments proposed Natural Resources Package. Whilst the festival is an opportunity to celebrate past successes it will also enable preparations for an intense and renewed struggle to defeat the governments Natural Resources Package.

The coalition parties have refused to learn lessons from the history of forest protests and continue to pursue a confrontational approach to forest issues despite clear recognition given to the need to protect old growth forests in the report of the Resources Assessment Commission, Mr Hopkins said.

The festival will be opened by local Koori elders and will focus upon growing co operation between North Coast Kooris and environmentalists in the vital task of protecting our sacred and irreplaceable forests.

The festival will include workshops on environmental defence, displays of art and traditional dancing by local Koori groups, a monster street carnival, information on alternative sources of pulp for paper, inspections of re afforestation projects, bushwalking tours and ceremonies of remembrance and empowerment. Entertainment will include the Nightcap Ball, a NEFA benefit dance and a forest film festival.

The forest festival billed as a direct action eco-art celebration is being jointly organised by community organisations including the North Coast Regional Aboriginal Lands Council, the North East Forest Alliance, the Nimbin Environment Centre, the Big Scrub Environment Centre, the Rainforest Information Centre the Nightcap Action Group and the North Coast Environment Council.

For more information contact

Bob Hopkins/ Judy Hales/ Di Roberts 891 529 or Aidan Ricketts/ Samantha Potts 213 278



THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

School of Social Sciences

GPO Box 2100
Adelaide 5001
Australia

Telephone: (08) 201 3911
Fax: (08) 201 2566

Dear Sir or Madam,

1. This letter is to introduce Ms. Carol Ann Tilt, a Masters Qualifying student in the Discipline of Accounting, Finance and Management at this University. If required, she will produce her student card, which carries her photograph as proof of identity.
2. Ms. Tilt is undertaking research leading to the production of a thesis on the subject of User Reactions to Corporate Social Disclosure. In particular she will be looking at the reaction of community organizations, to the types of social information that is produced by companies and that is available to the public. The data will be gathered via a mail questionnaire with the possibility of some follow up interviews being conducted.
3. I would be most grateful if you could spare the time to assist in this project by completing the enclosed questionnaire and indicating on the form provided whether you would be willing to participate in a follow up interview should one be required.
4. As Ms. Tilt has explained in the introduction to the questionnaire, any information provided will be treated in the strictest confidence and none of the participants will be individually identifiable in the resulting thesis. You are of course, entirely free to decline to answer any or all of the particular questions.
5. If a follow up interview is undertaken, Ms. Tilt may intend to make a tape recording of the interview(s) and thus she seeks your consent to record the interview on the form attached. The recording will be used in the preparation of the thesis, on the condition that your name or identity is not revealed, and that the recording will not be made available to any other person.
6. Any enquiries you may have concerning this project should be directed to me at the address given above or by telephone on 201 2643.
7. This research study has been approved by the Sub-Committee on Ethical Standards in Research in the Schools of Social Sciences and Education. The Secretary of this Committee can be contacted on 201 2772.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Lee D. Parker,
Head,
Discipline of Accounting, Finance & Management.

<u>first name</u>	<u>family name</u>	<u>person address street</u>	<u>person address town</u>	
<u>person address postc</u>	<u>person address ph (h)</u>	<u>person address fax</u>	<u>person address peg</u>	
<u>organisation</u>	<u>alliance</u>	<u>organ address</u>	<u>organ address, town</u>	
<u>organi address postc</u>	<u>organ ph no</u>	<u>organ fax no</u>	<u>organ pegasus</u>	
Anne	Reeves	PO Box 591	BROADWAY	2007
NPA	SEFA	(02) 660 5694 PO Box A96	SYDNEY SOUTH	2000
		(02) 264 7994	(02) 264 7160	
Stephen	Reid	41 Milroy Ave	WOLLSTONECRAFT	2065
FCG ACF	SEFA	c/-88 George St	SYDNEY	2000
		(02) 247 4285	(02) 247 1206	acfsyd
Alex + Kara SRAG	Ryan			
		c/- FOE, 134 Broadway	BROADWAY	2007
Terry	Saliba	812 The Horsley Dr	SMITHFIELD	2164
FCG ACF	SEFA	(02) 604 5754 after 4 c/-88 George St	SYDNEY	2000
		(02) 247 4285	(02) 247 1206	acfsyd
Sue	Salmon			
ACF		88 George St	SYDNEY	2000
		(02) 247 4285	(02) 247 1206	acfsyd
Chris	Sheed	c/-Post Office	ELANDS	2429
Oxygen Farm	NEFA	(065) 504 572 as above	(065) 504 572	
Kath	Smith	28 Ski Love St	SMITHS LAKE	2428
Gt Lakes Env. Association	NEFA	use home address		
Sid	Walker			
NCC NSW	SEFA	29 George St	SYDNEY	2000
			NCCNS	
Peter	Wright			
ELO		c/- ACF, 88 George St	SYDNEY	2000

Apologues

<u>first name</u>	<u>family name</u>	<u>person address street</u>	<u>person address town</u>	
<u>person address postc</u>	<u>person address ph (h)</u>	<u>person address fax</u>	<u>person address peg</u>	
<u>organisation</u>	<u>alliance</u>	<u>organ address</u>	<u>organ address, town</u>	
<u>organi address postc</u>	<u>organ ph no</u>	<u>organ fax no</u>	<u>organ pegasus</u>	
Paul	Brecht	PO BOX 445	BYRON BAY	2481
BEACON	NEFA			
Leo & Robin	Farrell	c/- Post Office	TOWAMBA	2550
Forestwatch	SEFA	(064) 967 156		
Necia	Gunningham	18 Boyce St	WYONG	2259
Gosford Wildlife Con Soc				
James	Johnson			
EDO		PO Box	SYDNEY SOUTH	2000
		(02) 261 3599	(02) 267 7548	
Keith	Muir			
Colong Foundation for W'ness		c/- TEC, 18 Argyle ST	SYDNEY	2000
Dailan	Pugh	41 Breimba St	GRAFTON	2460
		(O66) 439 074		
	NEFA			

<u>first name</u>	<u>family name</u>	<u>person address street</u>	<u>person address town</u>	
<u>person address postc</u>	<u>person address ph (h)</u>	<u>person address fax</u>	<u>person address peg</u>	
<u>organisation</u>	<u>alliance</u>	<u>organ address</u>	<u>organ address, town</u>	
<u>organi address postc</u>	<u>organ ph no</u>	<u>organ fax no</u>	<u>organ pegasus</u>	
Helmut	Aimann	Colling Rd	ELANDS	2429
Wingham Action Group	NEFA	<i>use home address</i>		
Jeff	Angel	<i>use work address</i>		
TEC	SEFA	TEC, 18 Argyle St (02) 247 4714	SYDNEY	2000
Mark	Bletcher			
TVCPA	SEFA	PO Box 797 (064) 923 385	BEGA (064) 923 266	2250
David	Burgess	58 National Park St	HAMILTON	2303
Forest Watch	SEFA	<i>use home address</i>		
Dorothy	Christie	318/55 Walker St (02) 698 1123	REDFERN	2106
FCG ACF	SEFA	c/-88 George St (02) 247 4285	SYDNEY (02) 247 1206	2000 acfsyd
John	Corkill			
NEFA	NEFA	c/- 39 George St (02) 247 4206	SYDNEY (02) 247 5945	2000
Linda	Gill	21 Possum Pie Rd	WOOTTON	2423
Gt Lakes Env Association	NEFA	<i>use home address</i>		
De	Grebner	c/- Post Office	WAUCHOPE	2446
Forest Federation	NEFA	<i>use home address</i>		
Barrie	Griffiths	PO Box 9 (065) 773 001	SINGLETON (065) 773 105	2330 GANRE
Green Alliance Network	NEFA	<i>use home address</i>		

<u>first name</u>	<u>family name</u>	<u>person address street</u>	<u>person address town</u>	
<u>person address postc</u>	<u>person address ph (h)</u>	<u>person address fax</u>	<u>person address peg</u>	
<u>organisation</u>	<u>alliance</u>	<u>organ address</u>	<u>organ address, town</u>	
<u>organi address postc</u>	<u>organ ph no</u>	<u>organ fax no</u>	<u>organ pegasus</u>	
Peter	Herbst	20 Calvert St	AINSLIE	2602
FWG CCSER&C	SEFA	(06) 248 7364 PO BOX 1875 (06) 257 6646	CANBERRA	2601
Ann	Howard	8/17 Raglan St	MOSMAN	2000
FCG ACF	SEFA	c/-88 George St (02) 247 4285	SYDNEY (02) 247 1206	2000 acfsyd
Karenne	Jurd			
TWS		1a James Lane (02) 247 7929	SYDNEY	2000
Belinda	Little	PO Box 402 (066) 575 281	DORRIGO	2453
Bellingen Env Centre	NEFA	PO Box 152 (066) 552 599	BELLINGEN	2454
Fiona	McCrossin	(02) 361 0719		
SEFA	SEFA	c/- TEC, 18 Argyle St (02) 247 1737	SYDNEY	2000
Eddy	Mills			
Canopy		c/- TEC, 18 Argyle St. (02) 247 4714	SYDNEY 02	2000
Ben	Oquist	(02) 361 3750 or 310	+ Rich (arvo only)	
TWS		1a James Lane (02) 247 7929	SYDNEY	2000
Noel	Plumb	14 The Strand	GLADESVILLE	2111
FCG ACF	SEFA	817 5240 c/-88 George St., (02) 247 4285	817 5256 SYDNEY (02) 247 1206	2000 acfsyd
Geoff	Preece	(043) 246 458		
ACF Central Coast		Go Green Shop 225a Mann St	GOSFORD	2250

JOHN R. CORKILL**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR, PLANNER,
POLICY ADVISER**

Executive Officer: Green Appeal Inc.; Sydney Co-ordinator: North East Forest Alliance (NEFA);
Vice President: North Coast Environment Council Inc.; Environment representative: Coastal Committee of NSW.

NSW Environment Centre, 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph 02 2474 206; Fx 02 2475 945;
'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre, 149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480 Ph 066 21 3278; Fx 066 222 676;

FAX MESSAGE**TO: Sid Walker** Per fax no. 02 2475 945

No. Pages Following: 2 Fax Sent: 17/8/'92

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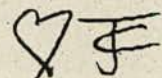
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Ditto common poster advertising the BIG RALLY?
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Please pass this onto Fiona and others. I will call tomorrow Tuesday and see where we're up to then...

Cheers!



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re BORAL takeover in the name of me!
+ NEFA. PR to follow v. soon!



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draft 2

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jrc 17/8/'92

-2/2-

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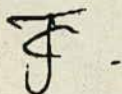
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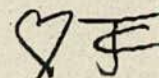
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SACG cannot prevent actions but actions which meet our guidelines will be endorsed by SACG, It is NOT intended that the Sydney Action Co-ordinating Group will be APPROVE ACTIONS. ACTIONS which are well thought through and meet the recommended guidelines will be supported with

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jrc 17/8/'92

-2/2-

not finished by ceta groups

Notes on Sydney Action Co-ord Group. 1/9/92

Rally: Alex written to venues re: availability
draft letter to go to prospective speakers.

Actions:

Letters: ✓ 400? leaflets on NRP
advert! NRP briefing session

Jeff Angel - copy of final?

Action papers + Rec. Guidelines → $\overset{+}{F}$ finalise

St Andrews Sq; Domain; Belmore Pk?; Hyde Pk North;

Bellamy, Brown, ^{Debra} D. Lowe, Macdonald; RSL Jones;
Denton; Claver Moore; ^{Roh Walker} Pam Allan; G. Whittam?

Neville Wran; H. Recher; Pat Ryan? Margaret Throsby

7/9/92

11am Friday

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PO BOX 2061
ALICE SPRINGS
N.T. 5750

August 20, 1984

Dear friend,

enclosed is a letter we are circulating on behalf of Pitjantjatjara Council about the Royal Commission into the British atomic tests conducted in Australia in the 1950's and 60's.

Pitjantjatjara Council has asked us to help them make contact with supporters around Australia and also internationally, to appeal for support for the Aboriginal victims of these tests.

We would ask you and/or your organisation to consider taking the following action:

1. Raising money to assist Aboriginal organisations to prepare their case before the Commission. Donations can be sent to

Maralinga Group
C/- Pitjantjatjara Council
PO Box 2189
Alice Springs
N.T. 5750

2. Forming a local support group for Aboriginal victims of Maralinga
3. Writing to the Federal Government demanding they make adequate funds available to independent Aboriginal organisations to prepare and present evidence to the Commission (send copies to the Maralinga Group as above)
4. Collecting information about Maralinga and circulating it in your workplaces and community
5. Writing to newspapers calling attention to the plight of Aboriginal atomic test victims and their need for independent representation before the Commission
6. Publicising this appeal in any mail-outs, newsletters etc, that your group distributes
7. If you are in contact with any scientific workers who could assist in the preparation of evidence, encourage them to contact Pitjantjatjara Council

Regards,

Central Australian Aboriginal Support Group - Maralinga Campaign.

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9th January 1985

Welatye Therre Defence Committee
P.O. Box 2363
ALICE SPRINGS 5750

Dear Supporters,

As you know, an Inquiry was held into a Recreation Lake for Alice Springs. Many people & organisations who donated to the Welatye Therre Defence Fund sent submissions to the Inquiry. Thank you for your support. We have attached a summary of the Inquiry's report. You may have heard press releases in July, when the Chief Minister said he agreed with the Inquiry's recommendation not to use the Welatye Therre (Old Telegraph station) site & to investigate other lake sites. Chief Minister Everingham, has since said that if no other site is suitable he'd go back to the Welatye Therre site. Paul Everingham has now been replaced by Ian Tuxworth as Chief Minister. If the new Chief Minister starts to push for this site for the lake, we may ask you for further support.

The NT Government is now threatening Aboriginal sacred sites, including Welatye Therre, in another way. Over the past few months, the N.T. Government has begun to change its own legislation, the N.T. Sacred Sites Act. We have attached some information about these changes plus requests for your support through letter writing to politicians. We are hoping to print another broadsheet about this sacred sites legislation & our attempts to control our sites, land & lives. So, we are again asking for donations. If you can help us, please send cheques to Welatye Therre Defence Committee.

Yours Sincerely,

Veronica Gelder.

WELATYE THERRE DEFENCE COMMITTEE

Please note: Some dates/venues have not yet been finalised. Please ring Fiona at SEFA: 247-1737 to clarify these. I did not want to delay the networking of the minutes!

DECEMBER				s	s	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	m	t	w	t	f	s	s	m	t	w
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Lower House: Sitting Dates

1st → 4th September

15th → 25th September

13th → 30th September

10th → 27th November

ANPC = Australian National Parks Council

NPA = National Parks Association NFS = National Forest Strat.

NRMP = Natural Resource Management Package

SEFPB = South East Forest Protection Bill

TSN = Threatened Species Network

TWS = Wilderness Society

NPWS = National Parks and Wildlife Service

NCC = Nature Conservation Council

Wild. Ass. Sub = Wilderness Assessment Submission

= Parliament
Sitting

FOREST SUMMIT AUGUST 1992

1. TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

refer list of documents

2. REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS

- A) NEFA update (refer document)
- B) SEFA update (refer document)

C) WILDERNESS NOMINATIONS

- i) Colong Foundation: refer Colong Bulletin 133 July 1992;
- ii) The Wilderness Society; broadsheet available second week in August;

The submission process currently allows one submission to cover the ten listed wilderness areas ie will be treated as 10 separate submissions;

iii) Submission Deadlines

Binghi	2 October
Deua	4 September
Goodradigbee	30 October
Guy Fawkes	18 September
Kanangra	30 October
Lost World	4 September
Mann	4 September
Nadgee	20 October
Oxley	18 September
Washpool	18 September

D) WORLD HERITAGE VALUES OF THE SOUTH EAST (Anne Reeves)

Report by Mosely and Costin for the Earth Foundation; alps through Victoria to the coast; launch by Neville Wran to be held at the end of August (date to be confirmed). *(Monday 31st Aug)*.

E) FIRST INTERNATIONAL TEMPERATE FOREST CONFERENCE: 'Towards A Global Temperate Forest Action Plan' (Anne Reeves)

16th & 17th November, 1992; Deloraine, Tasmania; organised by the Native Forest Network; convenor Tim Cadman; Keynote Speakers Professor David Bellamy and Professor Jamie Kirkpatrick; the conference will examine the threats to temperate forests and the need for an international action plan to combat the excesses of unsustainable production. Registration: NGOs \$100; Others \$300; unemployed/student /daily rates also available. For registration form and conference programme, phone 033-622713 (10am - 4pm) or write to Deloraine Environment Centre, 112 Emu Bay Road, Deloraine Tasmania, 7304.

F) NATURAL RESOURCE LEGISLATION (Jeff Angel)

Natural Resource Management Package available from Gary West's Office.

A coherent attack on environmental laws which adversely affect freedom of operation on private property; loopholes corrupt intention; ALP, Moore and Macdonald opposed; Hatton is critical of the package but interested in concept of resource security; Legislative Committee reports at the end of October; parliamentary debate at the end of November; Peter Wright is preparing a critique and alternative package for the ELO groups; strategically it aims to hold the line on current legislative controls; not a vehicle for major progressions.

G) LEGISLATION

i) The Forestry Reform Bill

Presented to Parliament by Peter Macdonald; available from Peter Macdonald or Jeff Angel at the TEC; proposed as a basis for discussion; to expose alternate concepts to resource security and an alternative way to handling conflict. Comments need to be sent to Peter Macdonald; please send a copy of comments to John Connor the Parliamentary Liaison Officer c/o the NCC.

ii) The Threatened Species Bill

Available from the Threatened Species Network (Kim Brebach c/o TEC); note that the Threatened Fauna (interim protection) Act is due to expire in November.

H) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT SCOPING: EDEN (sub-group outcomes)

A process that has been occurring in the north east for 12 months; NE model in 'Research and review required for the Wingham Management Area EIS', Wingham Forest Action and NEFA; South East to use this as a *pro forma* with adaptations to the south east via consulting with scientists with knowledge of the region; groups that have registered for the process to be networked this document.

Initial Ideas: process will facilitate ability to challenge EIS legally (particularly if large number of groups participate); head office (Peter Smith) rather than region should be point of contact; community advisory panels should be vehicle for briefs, should have access to documents from FCNSW and industry; consultants should be independent. In the submission emphasise new evidence since last EIS procedure; FCNSW should not be both the proponent and determinant of the EIS.

Jeff Angel to do media release on procedural guidelines; letter sent to NSWFC emphasising problems with procedure and asking for an extension to submission deadline.

I) ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD) (Sid Walker)

Refer 'The Environment and the ESD Process - An Attitude Research Analysis' January 1991, Office of the Minister for the Arts, Sport, The Environment and Territories. Tabled as a summary, the Report needs to be FOIed (Sid Walker); is it available from ACF Melbourne? (Kareene Jurd).

J) NATIONAL FOREST POLICY STATEMENT (DRAFT)

i) Analysis (Kareene Jurd)

The culmination of a government process - ESD Working Group on Forest Use, National Plantation Advisory Committee and the RAC Inquiry into Forest and Timber; driven by bureaucracies in consultation with the states due to inter-governmental agreement on the environment; a compromise position which states the lowest common denominator; a re-run of the Natural Conservation Strategy, ESD and Greenhouse process outcomes; quoted consultation with the Environment Movement did not occur (apart from ACF?) in its drafting; no time lines, transition processes; does not address the need for an immediate moratorium on logging of old growth and wilderness while investigations occur or the means to transfer logging to plantations on already cleared land. Submissions close on September 7; need a policy statement on 'the Environment in November - critiques needed but not on the minute' of the document ie need to outline two principles above; need political pressure to withdraw the document.

ii) Report on briefing by DASET and DPIE reps (Sid Walker)

Sydney August 7; document doesn't define sustainable logging outside reserves; reserve design system will be 'balanced', Australian Forest Ministerial Council has equal role with Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Ministerial Council (ANZEC); the debate could spin out for 3 years - another electoral cycle!; the document is not enforceable at a state level therefore the document will only have 'moral political force'; submissions were urged by reps - otherwise the document could go through without amendments.

iii) Initial Action: a joint letter (Kareene Jurd)

A political attack to be presented to PM Keating next week as part of the proposed meeting agenda of ACF, TWS, WWF and Greenpeace - threatened species, wilderness, national forest strategy biodiversity and climate change; KJ will network the results of this meeting; critiques from TWS and ACF will be available.

K) FOREST REPORTER (Noel Plumb)

Produced by the Forest Campaign Group of the ACF; this publication cannot continue without a pledge of \$150 from each group; print run 4-8,000; average \$2,500 in production costs; need response by the end of August.

3. STRATEGY

A) NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PACKAGE (Jeff Angel)

i) Submissions: closing date September 2;

ii) Report by Legislative Committee: end of November; it is anticipated that they will request further information - the names of experts are being collected and they will be submitted to the committee;

iii) Lobbying: positions taken will work through the Committee therefore lobbying should occur prior to the end of October; need further delegations with different identity to those that have already occurred via ELO process in train eg. a state wide/ regional lobbying process - SEFA/NEFA; need sophisticated programming and approaches - Peter Wright, John Connor and John Corkill will co-ordinate this.

iii) Actions

a) Initial action on Saturday 22 August; information to be handed out in local shopping centres: Alex Ryan and Linda Gill to organise; NCC FAX to network media release across the state

b) Actions needed in November to maximise media.

B) SOUTH EAST FOREST PROTECTION BILL

i) 'Peak' groups see it as top priority of Private Members Bills;

ii) Once second reading has occurred (September 4 or 18) process of Bill is dependent on Keating's response for funding request from Bob Carr.

iii) Lobbying: 'Peak' Groups seeing Bob Carr on September 1; further lobbying may occur in conjunction with that occurring for the Natural Resource management Package.

C) SYDNEY ACTIONS (refer 'Sydney Forest Protest Actions 92') (John Corkill)

i) a co-ordinated series of actions against the NRMP and promoting 'environmental security'; groups/individuals can propose actions and network them through the committee; convenor John Corkill.

Peak Day of Action Sunday 22 November; this must be networked on every piece of information we put out.

Theme 'Environmental Security not Resource Security'
Working Group John Corkill, Fiona McCrossin, Sid Walker, Alex Ryan, Jeff Angel, David Burgess, TWS rep to be decided.

D) SCOUTING TRAINING (John Corkill)

Module to train reporters on breaches of prescriptions/ codes of practice; breach reporting to NPWS and EPA; publicity spin off is that there are no enforcements in the field; training required in local and city centres (refer Dailan, John, Meagan, Gerard and Leo).

E) POSITIVE FOREST ECONOMICS

i) NEFA have won the scientific arguments (legal processes); focus will go to environmental protection.

ii) Studies in the north east: by Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education (tourism growing at 40% per annum, 300 jobs have been created).

iii) Public Accounts Committee Report: impetus for change; recommended review process within 12 months of release of report; process has been internal - no public response from NSWFC (Sid has written to West asking for disclosure of internal reform - no response); we want a PAC review - need targeting this parliamentary session.

iv) Proposal for co-operative at Walcha Mill: seeking funds from Keating; need other models (WA in Denmark, ACF Package, ACTU/ACF Package; info from youth summit); contact Belinda Little.

v) A need to pool economic information: Decline in Industry ; will produce SEFA/NEFA summaries (Fiona, John); refer to RAC Report Section G Vol 2A - can be incorporated into EIS process.

vi) Alternative Forest Industries Conference in Bega: need contacts in small forest-use alternative sustainable industries; contact Mark Blecher; SE Conservation Council.

vii) Victorian Forest Industries Review: 'Growth in the Victorian Timber Industry' initiative for jobs in the 1990s, Judy Clarke for the Conservation Council of Victoria :economics of softwood vs native forest logging..

viii) "How the 1982 Rainforest Decision Benefited the Far North Coast: A Reply to "Promises and Realities", Dailen Pugh.

F) WILDERNESS NOMINATIONS

i) Co-ordination: concern raised over lack of co-ordination eg. ramifications in New England; people that will be affected by nomination need to be contacted.

ii) Environmental destruction occurring on the edge of wilderness areas: ie areas unprotected apart from nomination process - Canopy has contacted Martin Phillips; co-ordinating collection of information, photos.

iii) Logging of the Deua: Tallabanda SF within headwaters of the Shoalhaven; EIS completion to be confirmed (Peter Herbst); TWS has been co-ordinating a campaign through Canberra and Woolongong.

iv) Misinformation being put forward by the National Party.

v) Responses to Assessment:

- a) TWS (refer previous section);
- b) Colong Foundation (refer previous section);
- c) NEFA supports the nomination process but not the assessment ie the lines that the NPWS will draw after the public process.

SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED TASKS

1. Wilderness Nominations: refer submission dates.
2. Forestry Reform Bill: comments to Peter Macdonald; cc to John Connor c/o NCC.
3. Eden EIS scoping: pro-forma by South East; submissions to NSWFC by August 21.
possibility of extension.
4. ESD Attitude and Research Analysis: needs to be FOIed.
5. National Forest Policy Statement: submissions by September 7.
6. National Forest Policy Statement: TWS, ACF to network critiques.
7. TWS/ACF/Greenpeace/WWF Meeting with P.M.: Kareene Jurd to network results.
8. Forest Reporter: response for \$150 per group required by end of August; contact Noel Plumb FCG.
9. Natural Resources Management Package (NRMP): submissions by September 7.
10. NRMP: Peter Wright,, John Corkill and John Connor to co-ordinate lobbying.
11. NRMP: Information day; Alex Ryan and Linda Gill to co-ordinate.
12. South East Forest Protection Bill: further lobbying in conjunction with NRMP.
13. Sydney Actions; Benefit Concert; Rally: Sydney Action Co-ordinating Committee, working out of NCC Sydney.
14. Decline in Industry: SEFA, NEFA to produce summaries; (Fiona McCrossin, John Corkill).
15. Alternative Forest Industries Conference: South East Conservation Council; Mark Blecher; need contacts in small forest-use alternative sustainable industries.
16. Deua: need for action; contact Peter Herbst.

NEXT MEETING 14/15th NOVEMBER

STATE FOREST SUMMIT AUGUST 1992: DOCUMENTS TABLED

How the 1982 rainforest decision benefited the north coast: A reply to 'Promises and Realities'	Dailan Pugh
Summary of the Thompson Catchment Study: Read Sturgess and Assoc. 89 Gladstone St Kew Vic 3103	ACF
Economic Study of Tourism Creation In National Parks	Kuring-gai CAE: now Uni Tech Sydney • Dept Leisure Tourism Studies
Natural Resource Management Package	Gary West's Office
Alternative Natural Resource Package ELO	Peter Wright c/o ACF (02) 241 5104
Questions for Consideration during EIS Process: Forest Federation	Forest federation PO Box 462 Wauchope
Earth Summit Bulletin: Vol 2 June 92 A summary of the proceedings of the UN Conf. on environment and development June 3-14; an NGO final report	ACF
Research and review requirements for Wingham management area EIS	Wingham Forest Action NEFA
Submission on the Draft Statement on a New Focus for Australia's Forests	Colong Foundation
The environment and the ESD process: An attitude research analysis: Jan 91 office for the Arts, Sport, Environment and Territories	Sid Walker: NCC
Sydney Forest Protest Actions 92	John Corkill: NCC
Scouting Training to Police Logging Operations and Roding Operations	John Corkill: NCC
NEFA's OGF Campaign Action Summary July 1992	John Corkill: NCC
SEFA Update	Fiona McCrossin: TEC
Forestry (Amendment) Bill 1992	Peter Macdonald Jeff Angel: TEC

EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH-EAST NSW:
A REVIEW AND PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT
PACKAGE

John Formby
December 1991

SUMMARY

This study examines the prospects for alternative employment for displaced timber workers if the National Park system in South-East NSW is extended by the South-East Forests Protection Bill (SEFPB).

It provides an overview of the economy and employment in the region, examines the future of the hardwood timber industry, and identifies industries likely to show strong employment growth.

The study also details projects recommended to be included in a Special Employment Package for the region, and proposes a Workers' Adjustment Package for displaced timber workers.

The Resource Assessment Commission has estimated that 61 jobs would be lost if logging ceases in all the National Estate forests of South-East NSW (Streetering and Hamilton, 1991, p 69).

The SEFPB would prevent logging in a larger area than the National Estate. This study identifies alternative projects to employ 120 displaced timber workers, and estimates the cost of providing alternative employment for either 100 or 120 workers for two years.

The regional economy is shown to be strong and diverse. It has been less affected by recession than many other parts of NSW. The hardwood timber industry provides only six percent direct of regional employment. Several other industries provide more employment and are growing, unlike the declining hardwood timber industry. Tourism generates nearly 2.5 times as much turnover and direct and indirect employment as the timber industry.

The hardwood sawlog industry will meet with increasing competition from both local and imported softwoods. The proportion of hardwoods used in key markets such as house frames will continue to decline rapidly. Large plantation-based softwood sawmills offer economies of scale which hardwood mills cannot match. Softwood sawlogs are increasingly preferred for many uses because of their ease of use and lower propensity to warp and crack than green hardwood.

The hardwood chip export industry will face strong competition from the estimated 7 million hectares of hardwood plantations overseas which will reach harvestable age in the next five to ten years.

There appears to be little prospect of the establishment of a world-scale pulp mill in the region.

For these reasons, much of the employment lost as a result of the SEFPB would be lost in any case over the next decade as a result of declining employment in the region's hardwood timber industry. These jobs are also substantially supported by subsidies.

The extensive softwood plantation resource in the region will provide a major and growing source for employment over the next decade as increasing volumes of softwood sawlogs become available. By the end of 1993 an additional 25 jobs should become available through expansion of the existing sawmill. By 1998 there should be an additional 100 jobs in a large new mill and associated activities, and over 200 additional jobs by 2005 and beyond.

A further 100 new jobs should be created in the next 2-3 years in thinning the pine plantations and chipping these thinnings for export.

Strong growth can be expected elsewhere in the regional economy, particularly in the tourist, retirement, construction and service industries. In 1989/90 the number of

visitors to Bega Valley Shire grew by four percent and visitor nights by 15 percent. The region's relatively unspoilt coastline and its remaining unlogged forests provide key attractions for visitors. The full tourist potential of the forests is largely untapped and will be lost if the unprotected areas of old-growth forest are logged.

If it is conservatively estimated that total employment in the region will grow by 1.5 percent per annum, excluding the additional jobs in the softwood industry noted above, and that 20 percent of these jobs are suitable for displaced timber workers, then an additional 60 suitable jobs will be available by the end of 1993, and by the end of 1998 210 new jobs will have been created. When these are added to the additional employment expected in the softwood industry 185 additional jobs will be available by the end of 1993 and 410 additional jobs by the end of 1998.

Some of these jobs will be taken up by unemployed people and newcomers to the region. Nevertheless, there should be more than sufficient job opportunities for displaced timber workers after 1993.

For the intervening period, two steps are proposed to ensure the availability of employment. First, logging should be maintained at current levels for a period of six months after the SEFPB is passed, but transferred to areas outside the proposed National Parks. Secondly, a package of employment projects should be funded by government for two years to ensure the availability of alternative employment.

Projects under the Special Employment Package are in three main categories: forestry, regional improvements and National Parks projects. Projects have been selected which, as well as providing jobs, will create economic benefits for the region. In most cases these projects bring forward urgently needed expenditure which would have had to be committed over the next few years. Obviously, priority for the jobs created would be given to displaced timber workers.

The estimated costs of the Special Employment Package are \$9.93 million per year to provide alternative employment for 100 workers for two years, or \$11.91 million per year for 120 jobs for two years. Some optional projects are included which can be added or substituted if required.

In addition to the Special Employment Package, a Workers' Adjustment Package should be offered by State government for timber industry workers adversely affected by implementation of the SEFPB.

This Adjustment Package should offer dislocation assistance of up to \$35,000 depending on length of service, and relocation assistance of up to \$5000. Any displaced worker who experiences a wage reduction should be compensated by an income supplement for twelve months. Special mortgage assistance should be provided for any affected family where mortgage payments rise above 30 percent of household income.

Information offices should be established to provide information and assistance with the Special Employment Package and the Workers' Adjustment Package.

The likely cost of the Workers' Adjustment Package is difficult to predict accurately, but on the assumptions used it would cost about \$1.47m for 100 workers or \$2.34m for 120 workers.

Total estimated government expenditure for the Alternative Employment Package, the Workers Adjustment Package and related proposals would be : for 100 workers, \$24.53m; for 120 workers, \$28.86m. These figures are based on approximate preliminary costings only.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
Contents.....	iii
Abbreviations	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
THE REGIONAL ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT	2
Population Growth.....	2
Employment.....	2
Industry Trends.....	4
The Hardwood Timber Industry	4
- hardwood sawlogs	4
- hardwood chip exports	5
- employment.....	5
- subsidies	5
- hardwood pulp mill	6
FUTURE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH	6
Timber Industry	7
- softwood woodchips	7
- softwood sawmill.....	7
- kiln drying-hardwoods	8
Tourism	9
- growth potential	9
- conflicts between tourism and logging	10
- developing tourism	10
Retirement Industry	11
Construction	11
Business Development.....	11
Future Employment Growth.....	12
SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PACKAGE.....	13
Introduction.....	13
Forestry	13
- silvicultural management: native forests	13
- pine plantations	14
- hardwood plantations	14
Regional Improvement Projects.....	16
- road improvements	16
- parks, cycleways, Pambula Goldfields	17
- flooding and erosion control	18
National Parks	18
- existing National Parks	19
- new National Parks.....	20
- total cost and employment - National Parks projects.....	21
Conclusions: Special Employment Package	22
WORKERS' ADJUSTMENT PACKAGE.....	22
OVERALL COSTS	23
REFERENCES.....	25

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
BSC	Bombala Shire Council
BVSC	Bega Valley Shire Council
NPWS	New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW FC	New South Wales Forestry Commission
RAC	Resource Assessment Commission
RCC	South-East Forests Regional Consultative Committee. Timber industry-based body established by the Commonwealth Minister for Resources in 1990 with representatives from South-East NSW and East Gippsland.
SEEDC	South-East Economic Development Council
SEFA	South-East Forests Association. The central association of environmental organisations and groups concerned with conservation of the South-East Forests
SEFPB	South-East Forests Protection Bill

EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH-EAST NSW: A REVIEW AND PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT PACKAGE

INTRODUCTION

This is a review of both the present and expected economic and employment situation in South-East NSW, and a proposal for employment and adjustment packages for displaced timber workers.

The review was commissioned by the South-East Forest Alliance¹ in order to ensure that alternative employment will be available for any timber workers displaced as a result of the South-East Forests Protection Bill (SEFPB) being passed by the NSW parliament.

The new National Parks jointly agreed in the South-East region in 1991 (but not yet declared) by the Commonwealth and NSW State governments are inadequate. The SEFPB seeks to redress this by establishing a more representative area of National Parks in South-East NSW. The biological and ecological foundations for the Park proposals contained in the SEFPB are set out in detail in a separate report and will not be reviewed here.

The recently published economic analysis by the Resource Assessment Commission (RAC) found that 61 jobs would be lost in the hardwood timber industry if the remaining unprotected National Estate forests in South-East NSW were preserved from further logging (Streeter and Hamilton, 1991, p 69).

The SEFPB would prevent logging in a larger area than the National Estate. The precise extent of this area has not yet been finalised. It is not within the scope of this study to make a detailed analysis of the likely number of job losses additional to those estimated by the RAC which would arise from implementation of the SEFPB.

Instead, given the RAC's estimate together with the approximate areas likely to be included in the SEFPB, it is assumed by this study that about 100 jobs may be lost in the hardwood timber industry following implementation of the SEFPB. To give some flexibility beyond that number, the study identifies sufficient suitable projects to create 120 jobs. It then estimates the cost of providing alternative employment and worker's compensation packages for either 100 or 120 displaced timber workers for two years.

Beyond that period, it is shown that normal employment growth together with expected developments in the softwood timber industry should provide sufficient alternative employment opportunities.

Throughout this study, unless otherwise stated, the region is defined for statistical purposes as Bega Valley Shire and Bombala Shire. However, figures for employment in the hardwood timber industry include employment at the Nimmitabel sawmill just outside the region, and to this extent are overstated when compared with employment in other industries in the region.

1 This review was prepared by resource and environmental consultant Dr John Formby, B Ec., Dip. Mgt., PhD, MEIA.

THE REGIONAL ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Population Growth

Population growth in the Bega Valley Shire (pop.26,310 at June 1990) averaged 3.17 percent per year between June 30 1986 and June 30 1990. This was considerably higher than the rate of 1.30 percent for NSW as a whole in that period. Population in the much smaller Bombala Shire (pop.2,990) declined by an average of 1.07 percent over the period (ABS Cat.3210.1)

The high rate of population growth reflects the attractiveness of the environment and lifestyle of the Bega region. Although recent figures are not available, about half the region's population increase comes from migration into the region, largely from Victoria.

Unlike other non-metropolitan coastal areas, the age structure of Bega Valley Shire is not dominated by retirement-age people. The largest single category of net immigrants has been the young family (25-34) age group. Age structure of the Bega Valley Shire in 1988 was similar to that of NSW as a whole, except for a somewhat lower proportion in the 15-24 age group (NSW Dept of Planning, 1991, p 17.).

High levels of migration into the region bring job seekers, but also stimulate the region's economy with new ideas and skills and the establishment of new businesses. The region has a much higher proportion of self-employed people (16.0 percent) than the state average (8.6 percent).

Employment

The hardwood timber industry has promoted the view that the region is heavily dependent on it for employment. This is incorrect. The region shows a well-balanced distribution of employment across industries. Apart from the emphasis on agriculture rather than manufacturing, employment by industry sector does not differ markedly from that of NSW as a whole (Table 1).

Table 1 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY 1981 AND 1986

Industry	REGION*		NSW
	% employment		
	1981	1986	1986
Agriculture, forestry/fishing	20.5	19.8	4.7
Mining	0.2	0.2	1.3
Manufacturing	9.7	9.0	15.4
Electricity, gas, water	1.6	1.2	2.1
Construction	7.6	8.4	6.3
Wholesale, retail	15.2	17.1	18.9
Transport	3.9	3.9	5.8
Communication	1.8	1.4	2.2
Finance, property, business services	6.6	7.3	11.7
Public administration	4.3	5.3	5.6
Community services	10.9	12.8	16.4
Recreational and personal services	9.1	10.3	6.3
Unclassified	8.7	3.2	3.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Census

* The region is defined as Bega Valley and Bombala shires

The Report of the timber industry-based Regional Consultative Committee (RCC 1991) is grossly misleading in citing the high percentage of direct employment in the primary industry sector as an indicator of the "fundamental role" of the timber industry in the region. Only 6 percent of jobs in the region are directly dependent on its hardwood resource (Table 2).

Table 2 EMPLOYMENT IN THE TIMBER INDUSTRY DEPENDENT ON THE EDEN MANAGEMENT AREA TIMBER RESOURCE

Sector	Employment	percent of regional employment
Sawmills	105	1.1
Chipmill	134	1.3
Logging and cartage	225	2.3
Forestry Commission	135	1.4
Total	599	6.0

Source: NSW Forestry Commission 1988 p.76.

Employment in the industry is likely to have declined since these figures were published, with the closures of the Bega and Nimmitabel sawmills (the latter has re-opened at reduced output and employment).

Seven other industries are more important than the hardwood timber industry in providing regional employment. These are agriculture and fishing (less forestry) 16 percent, manufacturing (less timber processing) 7 percent, construction 8 percent, wholesale and retail trade 17 percent, finance and property services 7 percent, community services 13 percent and recreational and personal services 10 percent.

The region's tourism industry is also a more important source of employment than the timber industry. Employment is generated by the tourist industry in most other sectors of the economy. The tourism industry is not shown separately in the ABS industry classification. The NSW Tourism Commission estimated that tourism generated directly and indirectly about 2000 jobs in the Bega Valley Shire in 1986-87, or 23 percent of the Shire's employment. This compares with the ten percent of direct and indirect employment generated by the hardwood timber industry (Clark, 1989 p.2).

Employment growth in the Bega Valley Shire from 1976 to 1986 was 24 percent, and for the region (Bega Valley Shire and Bombala Shire) between 1981 and 1986 it was 5.8 percent.

Bombala Shire provides only 15 percent of employment in the region. Its population and employment have undergone a slow long-term decline due to declining farm population and centralisation of services to Cooma and Bega.

The most recent data available for the region show the rate of unemployment was 10.8 percent, not much higher than the NSW figure of 10.1 percent (ABS 1986 census). Labour force participation rate in the Bega Valley Shire was 57.0 percent, compared with the NSW rate of 59.6 percent. Commonwealth Employment Service officials in the Bega region assess the current level of unemployment in the region as similar to the overall NSW level.

The region's level of unemployment compares favourably with other coastal areas, for example the NSW Mid-North Coast where unemployment is currently 14 percent. This is a result of the diversity of regional employment and the stability of employment in key industries such as dairying and the services sector.

Industry Trends

The service industries show strong growth in the region. Taken together, the wholesale and retail, finance and property, community, recreational and personal services, and public administration sectors provided 53 percent of employment in the region in 1986, compared with 46 percent in 1981 (Table 1). This was an increase of 938 jobs, or 22 percent, over the 1981 figure.

The largest percentage declines were in the electricity, gas and water and communications industries, which employ small numbers. Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing increased slightly over the period, but provided a declining proportion of total employment.

More recent figures from the ABS Register of Businesses (July 1990) confirm the continuing growth of the service sectors. A strong contributing factor has been the growth of the tourist industry. For the year from July 1989 to July 1990, the number of visitors to the region grew by 4 percent and visitor-nights by 15 percent (NSW Tourism Commission, 1990,1991).

The Hardwood Timber Industry

Hardwood Sawlogs

The hardwood sawlog industry in the region is in long-term decline, as it is elsewhere in Australia. There is ongoing substitution of softwood for hardwood in the sawn timber market. Softwood sawlogs had captured 61 percent of the Australian sawn timber market by 1990 and are projected to take 72 percent by the year 2000 (RAC, 1991, Vol.2 Table S23).

The rate of substitution in some uses is dramatic. In Victoria (an important market for the region's sawn timber) in 1983 four times as much hardwood as softwood was used in house wall frames. By 1990 more than twice as much softwood as hardwood was used (RAC, 1991, Vol.2 Fig.S10).

Production and consumption of hardwood sawn timber has been declining for the last decade (RAC, 1991, Vol.1 Fig 3.4). Competition from softwoods will strengthen further as domestic softwood supply from large areas of maturing plantations doubles over the next decade (RAC, 1991, Vol.2 App.S). This will be accompanied by construction of further large volume softwood sawmills. Such mills can process up to and beyond 300,000 m³ per year, offering economies of scale well in excess of hardwood sawmills. Duncan's sawmill at Eden, the largest in the region, processes about 30,000 m³ per year (Margules, 1990, p.9).

Additional competition can be expected from New Zealand softwoods. The New Zealand Forest Research Institute forecast that exports of sawn timber to Australia will increase from 353,000 m³ in 1990 to 400,000 m³ by 1995 (RAC, 1991, Vol 1, Table 3.12).

The hardwood sawlog industry may experience some short-term recovery in demand due to recovery in the building industry. Beyond this, however, the decline in output and employment will continue due to competition from softwoods and the effects of past overcutting.

The RAC's analysis of future timber resource availability in South-East NSW shows that despite past claims to the contrary by the NSWFC, these forests are not being managed on a sustainable basis for sawlog production. If the current annual sawlog quota of 59,000 m³ per annum is maintained, the old-growth sawlog resource

will be fully cut out by the year 2012. The regrowth sawlog resource will not support logging at this level until 2029 (Streeting and Hamilton, 1991, p39).

Hardwood Chip Exports

About 90 percent of the volume of hardwood logs from the region is exported as woodchips (NSW FC 1988 p 100).

Australia's share of the Japanese market has declined from 67 percent in 1986 to 45 percent in 1990 (Clark, 1991, p 5). Large areas of eucalypt plantations in Brazil, South Africa, Portugal and Spain will come into production over the next decade (Brett, 1990). Australia's current level of woodchip exports from native forests is only about five percent of projected annual pulplog supply from overseas eucalypt plantations. Plantation-grown eucalypts generally produce better quality pulpwood than native forests.

There will be short-term pressure to increase production before overseas hardwood plantations begin producing at higher levels in 5-10 years time. However, Australian woodchip exports are currently facing difficult market conditions (RCC, 1991, p.61) and are not exporting to licensed capacity (RAC, 1991, Vol 1 p.270). Hardwood chip exporters are likely to face further declines in output and employment as alternative sources of supply become available.

If the SEFPB is passed, the consequent reductions in forest area available for logging should not result in major supply constraints and loss of employment for the woodchip industry. There is a much larger supply of pulplogs than sawlogs available outside the additional areas proposed as National Parks under the SEFPB.

The RAC's model of future timber availability showed that even with no logging in any National Estate areas, if the remaining old-growth forests are cut out by the year 2012, regrowth will generate 590,000 tonnes of pulpwood annually under integrated logging. This is well above the long-term annual commitment to Harris-Daishowa of 504,000 tonnes (Streeting and Hamilton, 1991, p 43)

The Commonwealth government has in any case adopted a policy of phasing out woodchip exports by the year 2000.

Employment

In the light of the preceding analysis of the declining demand and employment prospects for the hardwood sawlog and woodchip export industries in the region, it should be clearly recognised that an increasing proportion of jobs lost in the hardwood timber industry as a result of the SEFPB are likely to be lost in any case in future years as a result of the market factors outlined above. If it is conservatively assumed that there will be a decline of ten percent of employment in the region's hardwood timber industry over the next ten years, then 60 jobs, or half the number assumed to be lost as a result of the SEFPB would be lost even if the SEFPB were not passed. If employment declines by 20 percent over the next ten years, the number of jobs lost would equal those assumed to be lost as a result of the SEFB.

Subsidies

Employment in the native forest-based hardwood timber industry is heavily subsidised. The NSW FC pays no resource rental on the forests which it exploits commercially. Nor does it pay local government rates.

The NSW FC was further subsidised by the Forestry Amendment Bill which provided relief from interest on debts in excess of \$100 m. The intention was to

replace interest payments by dividends, but no dividend was paid to Treasury in 1987-88 or 1988-89 (Public Accounts Committee, 1990, pp25-30). The NSW FC also does not pay notional income tax, which would apply if it were to be corporatised.

The timber industry's use of public roads is subsidised. Dr P G Laird of the University of Wollongong has estimated that this subsidy was \$1.56 m in 1985-86 for truck traffic related to the Harris-Daishowa woodchip export operation alone.

Those subsidies which 'the Commission does not consume in its inefficient bureaucracy' (Public Accounts Committee, 1990, p 25) are passed on to industry as lower timber prices. As a result employment in the industry is inflated as 'sawmilling businesses which would be marginal or non-viable in their present form are able to continue operating' (Public Accounts Committee, 1990, p 31).

Hardwood Pulp Mill

Establishment of a hardwood bleached kraft pulp mill in South-East New South Wales or East Gippsland is unlikely.

Such a mill would require a wood input of 1.6 million m³ per year (RCC, 1991, p 51). This would strain the supply capacity of forests within economic distance of the mill, and therefore place great environmental pressures on these forests. If the mill were located at Orbost, where average supply distances are shortest, only 1,540,000 m³ per year of pulpwood is available within 280 km (RCC, 1991, Table 4.1).

The proposed expansion of the Maryvale pulpmill would also be competing for resources within this area, and seems likely to proceed before any new pulp mill in the South-East (RCC, 1991, p 54).

The economic feasibility of developing a further world-scale pulp mill to enter a highly competitive market is highly questionable. Even if such a mill were to be built, it would be about ten years before it went into full production. (RCC, 1991, p 52).

The RAC found that the forests of south-eastern Australia 'could supply the required quantities but with only a small margin to spare' (Streeter and Hamilton p 137). It noted that this would depend on several conditions. These included the absence of any unusually large fires in the region during the next three decades, and no significant increase in the efficient size of a world-scale pulp mill over the next few years. These conditions were regarded as posing a serious risk.

Further, the cost-benefit analysis commissioned by the RAC found that a world-scale pulp mill located near Orbost would be only marginally profitable, and that this appears to be too low a rate of return to justify such a major investment.

This conclusion took no account of the environmental costs of the mill.

Future Employment Growth

The main prospects for employment growth in the region will be outside the hardwood timber industry. Softwood sawmilling and related activities will expand rapidly over the next 20 years, and employment will grow strongly in the tourism, retirement, services and construction industries.

Timber Industry

Softwood Woodchips

Major opportunities for employment will arise based on the large (32,000 ha) softwood plantation resource in the Bombala area. These plantations urgently require thinning. When a buyer is found for the woodchips from these thinnings, about 100 new jobs will be created in harvesting, haulage, chipping, transport and loading. This would require an investment of \$18-22m (RCC, 1991, p 63). Thus employment in this activity alone would take up most of the employment estimated to be lost in the hardwood timber industry if the additions to the National Park system proposed by in the SEFPB are implemented.

A parcel of 220,000 m³ per annum of softwood pulpwood from the Bombala plantations, to be available for up to ten years, was tendered by the NSW FC late in 1990. CSR was given an option to develop an export market and has received a letter of interest from a Japanese trading house. A full scale study is proposed, but the timing of this study is unclear.

The NSW government and the NSW FC should make all efforts to expedite this matter, as an increasing proportion of the softwood plantation resource has passed the ideal age for first commercial thinning. If the CSR option is not progressing rapidly, alternative markets for the thinnings should be sought, with the aim of commencing commercial thinning operations within two years. Another option, discussed under the 'special employment package', is to commence non-commercial thinning of younger pines immediately.

Softwood Sawmill

Availability of sawlogs from the Bombala pine plantations is expected to increase as follows:

1992-93:	Increase sawlog intake at the Bombala mill from the current 26,000 m ³ to 50,000 m ³ per year
1996-98:	Yield expected to increase to 100,000 m ³ per year
2003-05:	Increase to 160—180,000 m ³ per year
2010-12:	Yield about 350,000 m ³ per year

(RCC, 1991, p78).

The increase to a 50,000 m³ sawlog intake will require modifications and development of the existing plant. Employment at the mill will increase to approximately 40, assuming a productivity of 1300 m³ per person-year. This will more than double the number of jobs available at the mill as it is running below capacity at present. Harvesting and additional cartage would require about ten people, giving a total of about 50, or more than 25 additional jobs within two years.

An increase in sawlog intake to 100,000 m³ per year will generate about 75 jobs in sawmilling, plus 20 in harvesting and cartage. A mill of this size is likely to have further processing facilities employing a further 30-40, giving a total of about 130 jobs. This represents an increase of over 100 jobs above present levels, available in 4-6 years time.

It is not clear whether an intake of 100,000 m³ will be dealt with by expansion of the old mill or by earlier construction of a new mill with capacity to expand to an intake of 200,000 m³ and over. Construction of a new mill will in itself generate considerable employment.

By 2010-12 a new mill will be essential to process the volumes of 160,000 m³ per annum and over expected to be available. A mill processing 200,000 m³ per year can be expected to employ 140-150, allowing for economies of scale. A further 35 would be employed in harvesting and cartage and 60-70 in further processing, giving a total of about 235 at a conservative estimate.

Table 3 Future Employment : Softwood Sawmill

Year	Sawlog intake m ³	Sawmill	Employment		Total
			Further processing	Harvesting Cartage	
1992-3	50,000	40	-	10	50
1996-8	100,000	75	35	20	130
2005 +	200,000 +	140	60	35	235

Source: based on RCC 1991, Clark 1990

Together with the 100 jobs estimated by the RCC to become available in commercial thinning, in about two years there should be 125 additional jobs available based on the Bombala softwood resource, and in five to seven years over 200 additional jobs above present levels. As well as these there would be employment in constructing the softwood chipmill and the softwood sawmill.

Other opportunities include the establishment of a particleboard plant or a medium density fibreboard plant. Either of these could be supplied by the softwood pulpwood and sawmill residue from the Bombala region. A particleboard plant producing 85,000 m³ of board per year would require 127,000 m³ of wood fibre per year, and employ about 120 people at the mill and a further 20 in harvesting and cartage (Clark, 1990, p 4). A medium density fibreboard plant would have a comparable volume of output.

The establishment of either of these plants or other value-added softwood manufacturing would depend on expected demand and financial viability. Government should assist in expediting investigations into these matters.

Kiln Drying - Hardwoods

The region's hardwood sawmills cut mainly 'commodity grade' products such as house framing and pallets, supplied 'green' (undried).

In this market hardwood is losing market share to softwoods. To survive, hardwood sawmills will need to develop niche markets which rely on the product's qualities of strength and appearance.

The Margules and Partners (1990) report on value-adding in the sawmilling industry proposed manufacture of nail-plated beams (using nailed plates to join smaller pieces together to make large beams) as an appropriate avenue of value-adding for the region in a niche which has growth potential.

This, like most other forms of value-adding, requires dried timber. Research has shown that coastal hardwoods such as silvertop ash and yellow stringybark are suited to kiln drying and dressing. While no single one of the three sawmills in the region has enough throughput for a commercially competitive drying plant, kiln drying can be established at one mill with arrangements to purchase additional green timber from other mills.

Duncan's sawmill at Eden is currently examining this option. When fully operational a kiln dryer would employ an additional 15 people, and cost of development would be in the vicinity of \$10 million (RCC, 1991, p 75). However, this

has not been included in this study's estimates of future employment, subject to further industry investigations of available timber volumes and financial feasibility.

Tourism

Growth Potential

The tourist industry in the region is large and growing rapidly, and has major potential for further growth. As previously noted, the number of visitors to the region grew by four percent and visitor-nights by 15 percent in 1989/90. Continued growth will be assisted by the increasing tendency of Australians to take their holidays within Australia.

Tourists spent \$157m in the Bega Valley Shire alone in 1988/89. This can be compared with a turnover of \$66m for the timber industry in the region, only 62 percent of which is returned to the local economy (NSW Dept. of Planning, 1991, p 26,29). Tourism in the region generates almost 2.5 times as much turnover and direct and indirect employment as the timber industry.

The Regional Tourism Strategy (NSW Tourism Commission, 1990) regards the region as an 'uncut jewel' with a tourism potential which has been only partially realised. The Strategy recognises the undeveloped scenic coastline, the hinterland forests, rivers and lakes, and heritage as the key strengths of the region, offering something different from the urbanised coastline of much of the East coast of Australia.

It is essential that these natural assets be conserved, as they will become even greater assets as urbanisation increases elsewhere. National Parks elsewhere in the world which when first set aside appeared to be extravagantly large have subsequently proved to be too small for growing population and tourism pressure.

The publicity generated in other parts of Australia by environmental disputes, and the subsequent dedication of areas as National Parks, has resulted in major increases in tourism. The list of examples is a long one, including South-West Tasmania, Myall Lakes, Fraser Island and Kakadu. Similar positive effects on tourism can be expected in the region with the inclusion of much of the remaining old-growth forest in National Parks under the SEFPB.

Visitor numbers to National Parks and Nature Reserves in the region are already substantial. Mimosa Rocks National Park is estimated to have 110,000 visitors a year, Ben Boyd National Park 220,000, Bournda State Recreation Area 140,000 and Tantawangalo State Forest 110,000 (NSW Tourism Commission, 1990).

To maximise the benefits of this type of tourism will require major improvements to visitor access and facilities in appropriate locations in both existing and new National Parks. It also requires the development of services such as guided tours of the Parks and cabin and other accommodation in or adjacent to the Parks. Major visitor destinations and camp-sites within the Parks can be made into revenue-earning assets.

These activities will increase employment both directly in construction and maintenance and indirectly through the multiplier effects of increased tourism on the regional economy. It should be recognised that tourism creates employment in most other sectors of the economy, including 'blue-collar' employment which will help to replace declining employment in the hardwood timber industry.

Conflicts between tourism and logging

Given the much larger economic contribution and growth potential of the tourist industry, and the declining and subsidised nature of the hardwood timber industry, it would seem a reasonable presumption that any conflict between the two which would seriously damage the future of the tourist industry should be resolved in favour of the latter.

The key to such conflict is the ongoing logging of old-growth forests not included in the present inadequate National Park system. As well as their ecological value, these forests and the spectacular watercourses and scenery which they contain form important existing and potential visitor destinations.

These assets will be lost to tourism if they remain as State Forests. The NSW FC does little to promote tourism or provide amenities for visitors. Most importantly, once these areas are logged their tourist value will be largely destroyed.

Further conflict between tourism and logging occurs in relation to water supply and water quality. The coastal tourist towns of Merimbula and Pambula depend on water from the Tantawangalo catchment. In 1982 the Tantawangalo Creek stopped running in drought conditions for three months, causing water shortages in these towns. As coastal towns expand, water supply will become even more critical. While the magnitude of its effects varies between locations, logging affects both the quantity and quality of runoff. It also causes downstream siltation which is likely to destroy the scenic and recreation qualities of forest streams and rivers by clogging them with sand.

Damage by logging trucks to regional roads is not fully recovered (Public Accounts Committee, 1990, p.33). The resultant poor quality roads are a disincentive to tourists, as are the dangers of logging trucks encountered on narrow roadways.

For all these reasons as well as the biological and ecological values of these areas, it is essential that the areas set out in the SEFPB are protected from logging by inclusion in the National Park system.

Developing Tourism

The Regional Tourism Strategy (NSW Tourism Commission, 1990) identifies a number of tourism development opportunities within the region. These include higher quality self-catering accommodation, adventure holidays, the retreat market, and further development of game fishing.

A wide range of actions is open to governments and the tourist industry to improve the tourist potential of the region. Many of these are set out in detail in the excellent Regional Tourism Strategy and in the South-East Region Economic Development Strategy (South-East Economic Development Council, 1991).

These proposed actions are too numerous to review here. The point is that the Tourism Strategy, in particular, demonstrates both the potential for the growth of tourism in the region and the great extent to which this can be enhanced by appropriate action. Just a few examples are:

- improvements in the inadequate road and air travel access to the region
- provision of improved or additional coastal facilities in heavily used areas (eg. recreational fishing wharves)
- development of cultural and historical features
- packaging of tourist activities in South-East NSW based on themes such as sightseeing, adventure, sport, culture, nature
- development of a year-round calendar of events to attract visitors

- development of a detailed data base on types of visitors and their needs and identification of gaps and needs in related facilities
- improved information about, and access to, key scenic and recreational areas inside and outside National Parks
- ensuring that regional planning and development conserves and enhances the natural attributes of the region which are its main attraction for visitors.

Above all, there is a need for concerted action to implement the proposals in the Regional Tourism Strategy. This requires establishment of a steering committee comprising representatives of the relevant government agencies and private sector interests, the detailing of priority actions, a timetable for implementing them, and identification of those responsible. The regional office of the NSW Tourism Commission should provide the administrative and executive support for this process. This will help to accelerate the pace of adaption to the needs of the tourist industry in the region.

State government should assist by funding development of a data base and marketing study on the economic and demographic profiles and needs of existing and potential visitors and the extent to which these are matched by facilities available in the region.

Retirement Industry

The number of people aged 65 and over in the Canberra and South-East region is currently 7.3 percent of the total population, but is expected to increase by 85 percent by the year 2000 (SEEDC, 1991, p52). The mild climate, unspoilt natural environment, and relatively cheap housing costs are attractive to people of retirement age.

The increase in people retiring to the area will assist the economy, particularly the building and service industries, without increasing the numbers seeking employment. It will also provide business opportunities catering for the accommodation, health and recreation needs of retired and aged people.

Construction

The construction industry is showing signs of a recovery in the region. Total building approvals in the Bega Valley Shire for the six months from May to October 1991 showed an increase of ten percent over the previous corresponding period (BVSC Health and Buildings Dept, 1991, pers. comm). The release of nearly 400 lots in the Merimbula area was recently announced.

There is a strong market for second/holiday homes as well as retirement homes in the region, mainly from Victoria, Canberra and inland areas adjacent to the region.

Business Development

The location of the region in the Canberra-Sydney-Melbourne triangle provides opportunities for high value-added and technology-based enterprises with markets in all three cities. Location in major cities is no longer essential for many such businesses with improvements in information transfer through facsimile transmission and computer linkups. The South-East Economic Development Strategy identifies a range

of opportunities in this and other fields applicable to the region. To develop these opportunities, positive action and information exchange is needed.

The state government should fund the appointment of an active and well-qualified business development officer for the region, together with office and secretarial support. The office should act as a clearing house for information and as a source and co-ordinator of activities designed to bring new businesses to the region.

Estimated cost is \$0.1 m per year.

Future Employment Growth

Employment in Bega Valley Shire increased by 24 percent between 1976 and 1986. For the region (BVS and BS) it grew by 5.8 percent between 1981 and 1986. With, as appears likely, some recovery in the national and regional economy, growth in regional employment of at least 1-2 percent per year can be expected.

If growth in employment is 1.5 percent, about 150 new jobs will be created each year, or 750 in five years. The proportion of labourers and other workers in the regional workforce is 18 percent. Another nine percent were employed as plant and machine operators. Both these categories are relevant to forest workers seeking alternative employment. However, assuming conservatively that only 20 percent of new jobs created are relevant to timber industry workers, an increase of about 150 such jobs should occur over the next five years.

A proportion of these jobs will be taken by current job seekers and newcomers to the region. But these jobs are in addition to those specifically identified in the softwood timber industry, and also do not include any additional jobs generated by more concentrated efforts to develop tourism and other industry in the region.

Table 4 Summary of New Employment Opportunities for Timber Workers in the Region

Source	Number of New Jobs	
	end 1993	end 1998
Thinning and chipping softwoods	100	100
Softwood sawmill expansion & further processing*	25	100
General employment growth (labour & related component)	60	210
Total	185	410

* additional jobs in construction not included.

Given that the expansion of the region's softwood industry proceeds as scheduled, there will be sufficient new job opportunities for displaced timber workers in two years time. However, there may be a shortage of suitable employment in the period between passing the SEFPB and the planned development.

Two steps are proposed to ensure that employment is available in this intervening period. First, after the SEFPB is passed, logging should be continued at current rates for six months but transferred to areas outside those included in new National Park areas created by the SEFPB.

Second, a Special Employment Package should be implemented by government to provide alternative employment for displaced workers for two years. Details of the proposed package are set out below.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PACKAGE

Introduction

This study assumes that approximately 100 jobs in the timber industry will be lost as a consequence of implementation of the SEFPB. To provide some flexibility, this section of the study identifies suitable projects which would create 120 jobs. The cost of providing jobs for either 100 or 120 displaced timber workers for two years is then estimated based on these projects.

The projects included in the employment package are in three main areas: regional improvements, forestry and National Parks. It should be noted that it was not within the scope of this study to provide detailed costings for the proposed projects. The costs given are preliminary estimates only based on information which could be obtained in the limited time available.

The purpose of this section of the study is to identify a suitable range of alternative employment projects together with their approximate overall cost.

A condition of the package would be that preference for any jobs created should be given to timber workers.

The proposed projects will not only create employment. They will also create economic and environmental benefits for the region. The proposed expenditure on improved visitor amenities in National Parks, for example, will return economic benefits to the region over many years in the form of increased visitor numbers.

In most cases the proposed projects merely bring forward expenditure which would have had to be made in any case within the next few years.

Most of the projects, except for the proposed road construction, are labour-intensive. Options are provided within the package for choices between projects or for additional job creation.

In making final decisions, attention will need to be paid to the balance of projects between Bega Valley and Bombala Shire areas, depending on the location of affected timber workers and the availability of alternative employment.

Forestry

Silvicultural Management : Native Forests

Research has shown that timber yields from eucalypt regrowth forests can be greatly increased by thinning. There is considerable scope for this in South-East NSW, where only small experimental areas of regrowth have been thinned.

Extensive research has been undertaken in Victoria and Tasmania into various silvicultural management systems. A CSIRO study conducted in these states compared thinning technologies and the economic benefits of various thinning regimes. The study found that eucalypt regrowth stands which were thinned at age 5, thinned for pulpwood at age 20 and logged at age 50 were calculated to have a net present value of \$5,800 per ha. compared with \$1800 for an unthinned stand logged at age 80 (Kerruish and Rawlins, 1991, p 258).

It was found that "a thinned stand at age 50 years had a very similar volume, size distribution and quality of log as an unthinned stand at age 80 years. Shortening the rotation by 80 years was a major economic gain" (Kerruish and Rawlins, 1991, p 246). Even where only the first thinning was carried out, a net present value of \$2700 per ha was obtained.

The CSIRO trials were conducted in high quality stands. However, the study notes that other published results based on lower growth rates and log prices also favour thinning. These results indicate that the NSW FC has been negligent in not carrying out more extensive thinning trials in South-East NSW.

Economic analysis by the RAC found that returns to intensive management in South-East NSW are potentially high. (Streeting & Hamilton, 1991, p101)

The analysis indicated that economic returns to regimes based on commercial thinnings only are likely to be higher than for a regime based on an early, non-commercial thinning followed by a subsequent commercial thinning. However, only one possible regime based on non-commercial thinning was examined in the report.

The RCC (1991, p 37) noted the need for more research and trial thinning in the South-East. Based on their recommendations, a research budget of \$0.4m per annum for three years should be allocated to identify thinnable regrowth stands, quantify responses to thinning, and examine the effects of fire under different silvicultural systems.

The CSIRO study of thinning technologies showed that 0.03-0.07 ha per person-hour were thinned using thinning saws in young eucalypts. (Kerruish and Rawlins, pp 63). The study notes that the clearing saw is most suited to spacing accessible stands age 1-5 years with most stems less than 70mm diameter.

Based on the CSIRO costings, an amount of \$500 per hectare has been allowed for thinning young regrowth.

There is ample potential scope for thinning operations in the South-East. About 4000 ha per year is logged in the region. This generates considerable regrowth of suitable ages from which areas most likely to benefit from early thinning can be chosen.

There is also 45,000 ha in the Nadgee State Forest which was clearfelled then badly burnt by wildfire. The ten-year old re-growth has coppiced extensively and will produce little sawlog material without treatment. It should be examined for suitability for thinning. These thinnings would be of a suitable size for the large Canberra firewood market.

Thinning operations can commence at an initial rate of 1500 ha per annum. This would employ 15 people on an ongoing basis. Annual cost would be \$0.75m. It should be noted that this expenditure should be more than returned in the form of higher economic returns from increased sawlog yields per hectare.

It should be clearly specified that any funding provided for this purpose should be directed to thinning regimes designed with the primary purpose of increasing production of sawlogs, not pulpwood. The manual thinning techniques proposed would limit initial operations to first-stage thinning of smaller trees unlikely to be suited for the chipmill. The overall effect would be to reduce the forest area required to produce a given volume of sawlogs.

Pine Plantations

The quality of the Bombala pine plantation resource and the prospects of basing a large sawlog mill on them are threatened by delays in thinning. This has been due to failure to obtain a buyer for the thinnings, which would be mainly suited for pulpwood.

NSW FC policy has been for first thinnings to be carried out at age 13-17. There is currently nearly 6000 ha of forest in this age range, none of which has been thinned. Further, only about half the 2800 ha of older forest has been thinned (NSW FC 1990). This represents a considerable waste of public money, as the quality of

sawlogs obtained from an unthinned forest is substantially lower. This loss is growing as increasing areas of forest exceed the optimum age for thinning.

As previously noted, a letter of interest has been received by CSR from a Japanese trading house concerning purchase of woodchips from potential thinnings. However, it is understood that further action has been deferred for 12-18 months.

An alternative strategy to thinning at 13-17 years is to thin at age 5-9. This would not solve the problem of thinning the 13 years and over category, but it would prevent the large areas of pine plantation in the 5-9 age category adding to the area of unthinned forest in future.

Thinning at age 5-9 is "thinning to waste" that is, the thinnings are too small to be used for woodchips. Nevertheless, despite the loss of possible pulpwood sales, according to softwood forestry expert Dr Ken Shepherd of ANUTECH, studies have shown that early thinning produces a better overall financial return than late thinning (Shepherd, pers. comm. 1991). ACT Forestry now thins the bulk of its pines at an early age, and this is also the predominant practice in New Zealand, Tasmania and Western Australia.

There is currently over 14,000 ha of pine plantation in the 5-9 age group in the region. Thirty people would thin about 3,000 ha per year at a cost of about \$400 per hectare, or \$1.2 m per year. Even if the NSW FC wishes to pursue thinning the bulk of the softwood resource at age 13 - 17, thinning a proportion at an earlier age would seem to be a prudent course.

Pruning and weed control is another potential source of economically beneficial employment in the Bombala pine plantations. NSW FC management at Bombala states that these activities have been substantially under-resourced, and that at least 30 additional workers could be employed for several years in pruning and weed control.

Pruning and weed control are accepted means of enhancing economic returns from pine plantations. Costs of pruning are around \$500 ha, and weed control \$200-300 ha.

It is proposed that 30 workers are employed at a cost of \$1.5m per annum for two years thinning 5-9 year old pines or in pruning and weed control.

Hardwood Plantations

Eucalypt plantations have been extensively developed in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and Western Australia. This has not been the case in South-East NSW, largely because the NSW FC have propagated the myth that insufficient suitable land is available and/or that development of such plantations would be uneconomic.

It is difficult not to conclude that this attitude to hardwood plantations has arisen from the NSW FC's desire not to create viable alternatives to logging native forests.

In their review of the feasibility of a plantation eucalypt strategy for South-East NSW prepared for the Commonwealth government, Landsberg et al (1990, p 32,33) conclude that such plantations will be economically viable at a minimum area of between 5,000 and 10,000 ha. They would also contribute to the economy and efficiency of the farming community.

Landsberg et al estimate a wood production rate of 16 m³ ha per year or higher with improved genotypes and silvicultural regimes. They also suggest that 'indications are promising' for the economic viability of plantation grown sawlogs. Development of plantations on a sharefarming basis is recommended, but the authors recognise that initial operations may need to be on purchased land.

A programme of plantation development would require a strongly committed management and adequate financial support, not the reluctant and piecemeal approach which exists at present.

Hardwood plantation development on a joint venture basis with existing landholders has some advantages, but farmers must first become convinced of the viability of these schemes. The bulk of early plantings will therefore need to be developed by government on purchased land. As visible evidence of successful projects becomes available, an increasing proportion of plantings will be made on private land.

An average purchase cost of \$1500 per hectare should be ample, given current costs of farmland in the region. Landsberg et al (1990, p 24) estimate plantation establishment costs at \$1000 per hectare.

Landsberg et al (p24) suggest development of 1000 ha per annum of eucalypt plantations in the region. Several trial plantings have been carried out (Pryor, 1989, Appendix 1). Sufficient information is available on suitable species to allow commencement of larger-scale planting at 1000 ha/year. In order for the programme to commence immediately, initial plantings could take place on cleared NSW FC land currently intended for the radiata pine programme but not yet planted. Additional suitable farmland will be easy to purchase given the rural recession.

Transfer of NSW FC land to the plantation programme will not require any government outlay. However, \$1500 per ha has been budgeted for the purchase of replacement farmland. Land and establishment costs for 1000 ha of plantations in the first year will therefore be \$2.5 million.

In subsequent years, as the proportion of land for hardwood plantations provided by private landholders increases, costs to government will decrease. If by year ten, 75 percent of land for plantings is provided by private landholders, maximum costs to government on this land will be the establishment costs of \$1000 per ha. Actual cost is likely to be less because farmers will bear part of the establishment costs under joint venture agreements.

Cameron and Penna (1988, p 178) estimate 1.5 to 2.5 person days/ha will be required for preparation and 0.5 person days/ha for planting. One thousand hectares will therefore generate between 8 and 13 jobs.

Cameron and Penna estimate maintenance at 0.33 person days/ha/year. This appears to be low given requirements for pruning, weed control, fertilisation and fencing maintenance. A figure of 0.5 person days/ha/year would generate 2 jobs per 1000 ha or 30 jobs after 15 years at 1000 ha per year.

A programme of scientific monitoring of species suitability and establishment techniques would be needed, at a cost of \$0.2 million per year for 5 years.

Regional Improvement Projects

Local government in the region has been starved of funds to carry out overdue works programmes. These include upgrading of heavily used roads, provision of outdoor recreation facilities and flood and erosion mitigation. The first two categories would help to generate additional tourism through better road access and facilities and therefore would increase economic returns to the region over a long period.

Road Improvements

Pambula-Wyndham Road

The gravel road connecting Pambula and Wyndham (main road 91) contains possibly the worst sections of 'main road' in the region. It is heavily used by local traffic and logging trucks. Re-aligning and sealing the worst four kilometres would cost \$3.2 million and employ 15 people for 12 months. This project could be extended pro-rata for another ten km to provide a sealed road to Wyndham from the coast. This would

improve tourist access to the new National Parks and provide a scenic tourist circuit returning to Merimbula via Candelo, Myrtle Mountain, Wyndham and Pambula.

Bermagui-Tanja Road

The gravel road connecting Bermagui and Tanja (main road 272) is in bad repair. If sealed and upgraded, the road would serve as a major tourist link between Bermagui and Tathra, as well as serving local traffic. This would greatly improve access to the attractive adjacent coastline and Mimosa Rocks National Park. Re-aligning and sealing the worst five kilometres would cost about \$2.5 million and employ 15 people for about 12 months. This project can also be extended pro-rata for another 15 km.

Monaro Highway

State Highway 19, the Monaro Highway, links Bombala and the Tablelands with Victoria via Cann River. Much of the Highway from Bombala to the Victorian border and beyond is unsealed. Improvement of this key transport link is urgently needed and would bring increased trade to Bombala.

Tantawangalo Mountain Road

The Tantawangalo Mountain Road (main road 91) is also largely unsealed, and much of it is steep and tortuous. It is the only direct road link between Bombala and Bega, and also provides the southern access to the new Tantawangalo National Park.

The cost of work on these roads would be similar to those listed above (approximately \$0.75 m per kilometre). Sealing and realignment where necessary of about four kilometres of either road would cost approximately \$3.0 m and employ about 15 people for 12 months.

Proposed Expenditure

Expenditure on any of these four roads over a two year period would only amount to bringing forward future expenditure. However, the proportion of capital expenditure to labour is higher in road projects than in others cited. For this reason only \$3.0 m per year has been included for road projects. This is sufficient to allow one of the four projects listed above to be carried out at any given time if the funding is to last for two years. This will employ 15 people for two years.

It will therefore be possible to allocate these funds to more than one of the four road projects consecutively for shorter periods or to one for the whole two year period. However, it is suggested that due to the lesser availability of alternative employment in the Bombala area, about half the road funding should be spent in that area.

Parks, Cycleways, Pambula Goldfields.

Parks

Wellings Park at Eden has the potential for high public use. At present it is a grass wasteland. Planting of native trees and shrubs, provision of picnic areas and paths is estimated to cost \$0.16 m and employ five workers for four months.

Marunna Point at Bermagui is a heavily used headland. Facilities and roads are needed to confine vehicular movement and provide access. Estimated cost is \$0.20 m employing five workers for six months.

Cycleways

Cycleways in the Tathra, Merimbula and Eden areas would help to provide badly needed separation of vehicular and other traffic and provide recreational facilities for residents and tourists. Cost for Merimbula would be approximately \$0.25 m

employing five workers over six months. Eden and Tathra would each require \$0.15 m and employ five over four months.

Pambula Goldfields

The Pambula Goldfields are listed on the Register of the National Estate for their historic value.

Some of the old mining machinery remains on site. The site is adjacent to attractive Nethercote Falls, which is already a tourist destination. The Goldfields are located ten minutes from the tourist town of Pambula and two kilometres from the Princes Highway.

A consultant's report (Bairstow, 1990) has been completed which confirms the potential value of the site for tourism and describes measures necessary to make the area safe for visitors. The area would require some landscaping, construction of walking tracks, safety fencing around mineshafts, placement of interpretive signs and construction of a picnic area. The area is presently within State Forest and should be designated as a Forest Reserve and protected from further logging.

It is estimated that five people would be employed for 6 months to carry out these tasks. A landscape architect would need to be contracted to plan the area and supervise the work. Total cost of this project is estimated at \$0.15m.

This expenditure would generate increased tourist revenue for the region over many years. If the Goldfields prove to be particularly popular a charge on visitors could be introduced.

Proposed Expenditure

It is proposed that \$0.46m per year be allocated among these projects, with the park improvements and Pambula Goldfields projects being given priority, and remaining funds being allocated to the cycleways. The projects should be carried out consecutively to employ five people for two years.

Flooding and Erosion Control

Wolumla Creek

The Wolumla Creek catchment is badly eroded and has serious salinity problems. These adversely affect Bega's water supply. There is stream bank, sheet and gully erosion, landslips, soil and water salinisation and tree decline. It is the most degraded catchment in the Bega region. The Soil Conservation Service regards its reclamation as a high priority. Extensive erosion control works and tree planting would be required. This would cost \$1.7 m and employ 17 people over two years.

Bega River Anabranh

Flood mitigation works are required for the Bega River anabranh to prevent erosion and flooding of the Bega sewage treatment works and the racecourse. This will prevent the possibility of major flood damage to these facilities. The project has Water Resources Commission approval. Cost would be \$0.4 m, employing nine people for four months. This is listed as an optional project and not included in the employment package.

National Parks

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is grossly understaffed and under-funded in the region. This has led to under-provision of visitor facilities, insufficient control of weeds and introduced predators, and inadequate measures for

fire prevention and control. These deficiencies prevent maximisation of the attractions of the region's outstanding National Parks system for visitors. Hence in turn they detract from the regional economy and employment.

NPWS currently employs 12 staff at Eden. This is well below the number needed to manage even the region's existing 112,000 ha of National Parks. At least double that number will be required to manage these together with the additional Parks announced by the Greiner government in 1990. With the further additions proposed under the South-East Forests Protection Bill at least fifteen additional permanent NPWS staff will be required for the region.

As well as these, workers will be required to carry out a range of specific projects. Some of these are part of a large backlog of projects in existing Parks. Others are in the new Parks, which have no visitor facilities and also require urgent repairs to damage from logging operations and exotic intrusions, as well as fire trail maintenance and fire prevention work.

These projects will assist the regional economy over a long period by helping to realise the high leisure and recreation potential of the region's Park system. They are also necessary to help ensure that the environmental values of the Parks are maintained.

An outline of some of the most urgently required projects follows. These projects and their estimated costs are based on proposals prepared by the Eden office of NPWS for another purpose. The regional office of NPWS at Queanbeyan was approached at the outset of the study but did not provide assistance.

Existing National Parks

Bournda National Park (formerly Bournda State Recreation Area).

This coastal Park is heavily used. Upgrading required includes access and picnic facilities at Wallagoot Lake in the vicinity of the boat club. A board-walk is proposed across the wetlands at the entrance to the Lake. The 8 km Kangarutha Walk Track between Tathra and the lake, and the poor standard North Tura Walk Track both need upgrading. The camping area's amenities block needs major repairs to return to acceptable standards of hygiene.

Estimated cost is \$0.24 m requiring 36 person/months work.

Bournda Nature Reserve

Requires 20 km of fire trails to help protect adjacent towns of Wolumla, Merimbula and Tura Beach. Erosion control and rehabilitation of previous illegal logging operations and rubbish dumping is needed.

Estimated cost \$0.06 m; 8 person months.

Davidson Whaling Station Historic Site

This is an historically significant site with high visitor interest. It needs walk track paving, protective fencing, and acquisition of adjacent land which was part of the original site for the establishment of parking, picnic area and toilets, and gravel access road.

Estimated cost \$0.16 m; 18 person months.

Ben Boyd National Park

The Pinnacles walking track services one of the key tourist locations in the Eden area. The track requires 1100 metres of bitumen paving. The Saltwater Creek camping area earns over \$40,000 per year in camping fees in its present form. Funding is needed to double the number of sites.

Walking tracks are needed along the Pambula River (5 km) and linking Boyd's Tower with Green Cape Lighthouse (28 km), mainly natural surface with drainage and signs. Stage 2 of the Red Point walk at Boyd's Tower to a lookout platform over Twofold Bay should be constructed. This is an historically important and popular destination requiring interpretive signs and some bitumen surface.

Noxious and exotic plant control is urgently needed in Ben Boyd National Park. Estimated cost \$0.43m; 62 person months.

New National Parks

As well as construction of walking tracks and facilities for heavily used areas, work such as ripping and revegetating logging tracks and log dumps and repairing erosion and other logging damage will be required in some areas.

Genoa National Park

Establishment of a camp site is needed on the Genoa River on the Monaro highway between Bombala and Cann River (Vic) where tourist traffic is expected to increase.

A picnic area is required where Imlay Road crosses White Rock River for people travelling between the tablelands and the coast. This would be linked by 2.5 km walking track to White Rock Falls.

A parking area should be built at the head of Mines Road Track as a departure point for wilderness bushwalking. A helipad should be constructed there as a landing site for fire control and search and rescue.

Signposting will be needed at all entrances and significant features of the new park.

Estimated cost \$0.15 m; 29 person months.

Coolangubra National Park

Parking area, pit toilet and walking track to Myanba Falls should be constructed. A small picnic area is needed where Big Jack Mountain Road crosses the Towamba River. Signposting of all entrances and features is required.

Estimated cost \$0.09 m; 19 person months.

Bondi Gulf/ Coolangubra Nature Reserves

Signposting is needed.

Estimated cost \$0.01 m; 2 person months.

Tantawangalo National Park

Six Mile Creek at the Tantawangalo Mountain Road crossing is a popular picnic and camping area. The scenic track to Tantawangalo Creek Gorge is badly eroded in places.

A picnic area and camp site should be constructed with toilet and fireplaces. The walking track needs relocation, drainage and steps in steeper sections. Signposting of the Park is needed.

Estimated cost \$0.09 m; 20 person months.

Yowaka National Park

A small parking area and 2 km walking track should be provided from Ben Boyd Forest Way to the summit of Burrigate Mountain, passing through tall, old-growth forests. Signposting of boundaries to the Park is needed.

Estimated cost \$0.06m; 13 person months.

General maintenance

The hundreds of kilometres of fire trails and public use roads in the new Parks will require maintenance, as will the signs, walk tracks and camping and picnic areas. Feral animal control will be required.

Estimated cost (annually) \$0.15 m; 34 person months.

Additional project : Green Cape roading

Because of the comparatively large scale of this project it has not been included in the list of proposals for the first two years. However, it is no less urgent than the other projects listed. Environmental damage is occurring along the existing unformed access tracks. The Green Cape lighthouse could be a major destination and revenue-earning site for NPWS.

Access tracks to five popular fishing spots, and Green Cape road itself, including access to the lighthouse, all need complete relocation and reconstruction. Parking areas, paths and toilets would be required.

The estimated cost of the project is \$1.1m; using a contractor it would employ 11 people for one year. It could provide additional employment to the projects listed or be substituted for other projects proposed within or outside the National Parks.

Total Cost and Employment - New National Park Projects

The total estimated cost of these projects is \$1.43 million, generating 260 person months of employment, or eleven people employed over two years (not including Green Cape).

As well as these jobs, a further fifteen permanent NPWS staff will be required for the region, at a cost of \$0.80 m per year. This sum includes overheads such as rental of additional office space, lease of vehicles etc. The additional staff will remedy the unacceptably low level of staffing in the region for the previous National Parks, and provide sufficient staff to plan, carry out and supervise the needs of the expanded National Park system.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the current level of funding and staffing even for the pre-existing Park system is far too low for the NPWS to carry out its responsibilities. This has resulted in inadequate levels of fire prevention, deterioration of the environment and facilities of the Park system, and failure to provide sufficient new and improved facilities to meet visitor demands.

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS TO CREATE 120 JOBS OVER TWO YEARS.

Project	Employment per Year	Project Cost per Year
REGIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS		
Road Improvements	15	3.00
Parks, Cycleways, Pambula Goldfields	5	0.46
Erosion and Salinity Control	17	1.70
FORESTRY PROJECTS		
Silviculture - Native Forests	15	0.75
Eucalypt Plantations	12	2.50
Silviculture - Pine Plantations	30	1.20
NATIONAL PARKS		
New Staff	15	0.80
Projects	11	1.50
	120	11.91

Conclusions: Special Employment Package

Table 5 shows that the projects proposed to create 120 jobs are estimated to cost \$11.91m per year for two years.

To estimate the cost of an employment package for 100 jobs, the most capital-intensive projects could be deducted. This would mean omitting most road construction and eucalypt plantation development. On this basis an employment package creating 100 jobs would cost approximately \$7.66m per year.

However, it is suggested that a similar spread of projects be retained subject to final decisions as to the amount and allocation of funds required for the employment package. For this reason, the cost of an employment package creating 100 jobs has simply been estimated as a direct proportion of that required to create 120 jobs, that is, \$9.93m per year.

WORKERS' ADJUSTMENT PACKAGE

In addition to the expenditure on alternative employment projects, a special adjustment package should be offered by State Government to timber industry workers adversely affected by the SEFPB.

This package should apply to private sector employees in the hardwood timber industry whose employment is terminated as a result of the SEFPB being passed.

In addition to normal severance pay and accrued leave entitlements under the applicable industrial award, these workers should be offered dislocation assistance on the following or similar scale:

TABLE 6: DISLOCATION ASSISTANCE FOR DISPLACED TIMBER WORKERS

Years of Service	Amount \$
0-4	5000
5-7	10,000
8-10	15,000
11-13	20,000
14-16	25,000
17-19	30,000
20 or over	35,000

This would mean that a worker could receive the dislocation payment and immediately take another job without affecting the size of the payment.

Workers taking up employment in another area which necessitates moving house should be given relocation assistance of up to \$5000 depending on costs incurred.

Special mortgage assistance should be provided by government for a period of three years for any displaced workers where repayments on their home rise above 30 percent of household income.

Timber workers should be given priority for all government-funded employment provided under the Special Employment Package. Any displaced worker who experiences a wage reduction should be paid an income supplement for twelve months which lifts their income to the same level as their previous wages.

The State government should establish offices in Eden and Bombala to provide information and assistance about both the Special Employment Package and the Workers' Adjustment Package. A social worker should also be appointed to provide counselling and referral services where required.

It is not possible to make a precise estimate of the cost of the workers' adjustment package in advance. For example, the years of service of displaced workers is not known. Dislocation assistance is by far the most costly element of the Workers' Adjustment Package. If it is assumed that average length of service is ten years, dislocation assistance to 120 workers will cost about \$1.8m.

Given the alternative employment available, most workers should not choose to relocate. However, if 20 percent do so this will cost \$0.12 m. If a similar percentage apply for an income supplement of \$5,000, this will also cost \$0.12m. If it is assumed that 15 percent will apply for mortgage assistance of \$5,000 per year over an average of two years, this will cost a further \$0.18 m.

Allowing \$0.12 m for staffing and renting two information offices and providing a social worker for one year, the total cost of the Workers' Adjustment Package based on these assumptions would be \$1.97m for 100 workers or \$2.34m for 120 workers..

This Workers' Adjustment Package is similar in content to that offered to timber workers by the Queensland Labour government following the Fraser Island Inquiry and the subsequent cessation of logging there (The Observer, 18.9.91, pp 19-22).

OVERALL COSTS

Table 7 summarises the costs of the proposals for providing alternative employment and compensation for timber workers displaced by the SEFPB.

The item 'other costs' is made up of research projects and the appointment of a Regional Development Officer. The total estimated cost of \$24.53m for 100 timber

workers can be compared with the total cost of the Fraser Island employment and compensation package of \$37.7m, also for 100 displaced timber workers.

Table 7: OVERALL ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSALS

	Number of workers	
	100	120
	\$M	\$M
Special Employment Package	19.86	23.83
Workers' Adjustment Package	1.97	2.34
Other Costs	2.70	2.70
	<u>24.53</u>	<u>28.86</u>

These estimates are based on preliminary costings. To implement the SEFPB, an appropriately staffed body should be established to obtain detailed costings, to finalise the projects to be included in the Special Employment Package and to monitor closely implementation of the proposals.

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LETTERHEAD ???????????

(this is a draft letter to NSW Conservation Groups -
especially groups in the Sydney region).

file name: rally.let on Sid's disk at NCC)

- date -

Dear friends,

We are writing on behalf of the recent 'NSW Forest Summit',
which was held in Sydney in early August.

The Summit drew together conservation groups large and small
from up and down the State. All the major groups which work
on forest issues were represented. All present agreed that
the Coalition Government's 'Natural Resource Package' (NRP)
represents the greatest legislative threat ever to the native
forests of NSW.

There is little doubt that the timber industry is planning a
major campaign in the coming months to bolster support for the
Package. Conservationists, in turn, must dramatically raise
the profile of our campaign.

The Summit took some strategic decisions about how we can do
that. A series of newsworthy actions are planned over the
next couple of months for Sydney, to help raise awareness and
send a clear signal to the politicians that this is a big
issue for the conservation movement. On November 23rd, there
will be a rally in Sydney to apply maximum pressure around the
time the legislation will be debated in the NSW Parliament.
We are aiming for the largest turnout ever for a conservation
rally in NSW.

This letter is to ask for your help and participation in the
following ways:

- * Start publicising the rally from now on in your
newsletters etc. We'll have venue, time and other
details finalised soon - but for now just raise
awareness that it will be happening and ask anyone
interested in helping organise it to contact the Nature
Conservation Council (and who else ?????).

Come to a briefing session on the NRP - and the
conservation movement's alternative Bills - on XXXX at
XXXXXXXXXXXX (check details with Jeff & John Connor).

Order a copy of the peak NSW conservation groups detailed
response to the NRP: 'The Nature Conservation / Land-Use
Planning Package' (copies \$10 each from the Nature
Conservation Council, 39 George St., The Rocks 2000).

Help us to disseminate information about the NRP, the alternatives and the rally. Let us know if your group can use leaflets and other campaign material. It would be especially useful if you could hold stalls in your area - can provide the info.

- * Put the attached advertisements in your next newsletter (????? - I think we should supply them with an ad. for the briefing, the alternative package and the rally).

If members of your group would like to get involved with the forthcoming Sydney direct action protests, please contact us and we'll put you in touch with the organisers.

Yours for the future of our native bush,

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PS The attached letter on the threat posed by the NRP to the protection of urban bushland will be of particular interest to city-based groups. If you did not recently receive a letter / leaflet from Jeff Angel of Total Environment Centre on the NRP as a whole, please let us know and we'll send another copy. Feel free to copy any of this campaign material and help distribute it as widely as possible.

Copies to : Jeff & Phiona (TEC)
Alex (RAQ)
John (Big Scrub)
Ben & Nick (TWS)

+-----+
JOHN R. CORKILL
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATOR, PLANNER,
POLICY ADVISER

Executive Officer: Green Appeal Inc.; Sydney Co-ordinator: North East Forest Alliance (NEFA);
Vice President: North Coast Environment Council Inc.; Environment representative: Coastal Committee of NSW.

NSW Environment Centre, 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph 02 2474 206; Fx 02 2475 945;
'The Big Scrub' Environment Centre, 149 Keen Street, Lismore. 2480 Ph 066 21 3278; Fx 066 222 676;
+-----+

FAX MESSAGE

TO: **Sid Walker** Per fax no. 02 2475 945

No. Pages Following: 2 Fax Sent: 17/8/'92

Please find following my 2 page write up of the 'suggested' guidelines rave from first SACG meeting. I have used 'recommended' guidelines because I think that's actually what we want to do 'recommend' not simply 'suggest'.

If what is set out here is okay with the SACG then I think we should add at the foot of my page 1, Fiona, you and me, (+ others?) with the relevant phone no.s, as people to be contacted.

When SACG is clear on its recommendations we need to finalise a circular to groups & for booting onto Pegasus etc. This circular might include my FOREST SUMMIT paper 'Sydney Forest Protest Actions'.

Has common theme been confirmed?
Has common logo idea been worked up?
Ditto common leaflet anti- NR Package?
Ditto common poster advertising the BIG RALLY?
What are we calling this day? Venue?

Please pass this onto Fiona and others. I will call tomorrow Tuesday and see where we're up to then...

Cheers!

J.

P.S. Woolf has written to Trade Practices Can.
re BORAL takeover in the name of me!
+ NEFA. PR to follow v. soon!

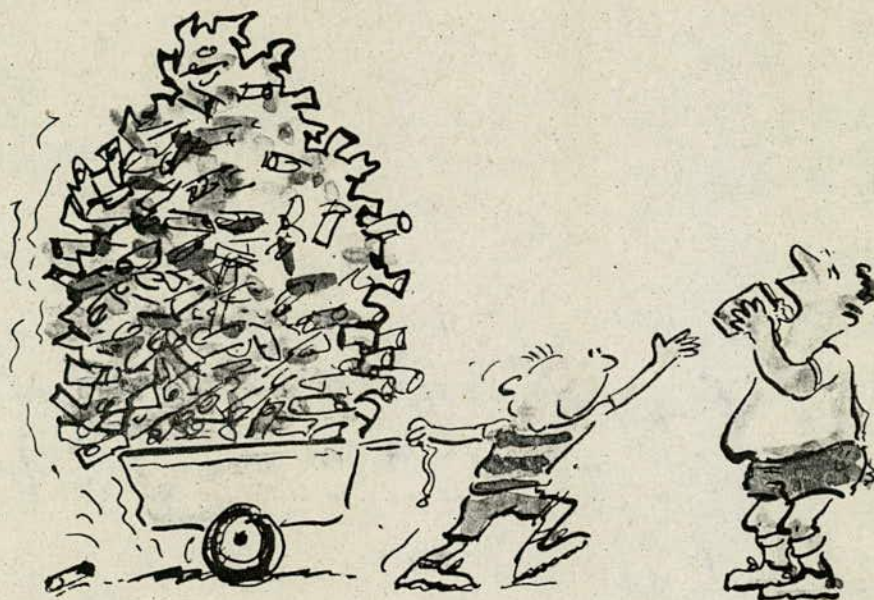
♥ J

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Address

SUGGESTED GUIDELINES & ACTIONS

- ✓ Common linking theme eg Env. security ^{actions} b/w
- ✓ Adv. big rally date
- ✓ NVA
- ✓ presentable image for trivial media barons
- ✓ link to other actions.
- Constant networking
- ✓ Info dissemination
- ✓ handouts available for public
- ✓ Common leaflet/poster
- Radio announcements
- Common logo, motif?
 - Daishowa
 - Boral
 - FC
 - Nastro's
- ^{this to incorporate defense strategies} arrestable actions should be supported by bail money that's already there from each activists group.
- This to be co-ord. w/ Sydney Action Co-ord Committee
- Committee is not paying out any bail money.
- ~~It~~ Should be a method for disassociation of negative ~~attitude~~ image dem's away from this groups direction.
- Why protest? * gather Sydney, S & NE support into statewide focus
- * provide public info about state and regional issues
- * create pressure on NSW Parlt
- considering legislation affecting forests issues
- i.e. Reject the NRP.



Aluminium

One of the most expensive and polluting materials, aluminium is extracted from the ore bauxite, much of which is mined in tropical forest areas causing erosion and habitat damage. Such a mine exists at Weipa in Australia's Cape York Peninsula. It takes 5.1 tonnes of bauxite to produce a single tonne of aluminium, leaving vast quantities of slag. The smelting process has a very high electricity demand, amounting to 20% of the cost of aluminium.

This metal can be recycled economically: 20 aluminium cans can be recycled for the same cost as a single new one. This represents a 95% energy saving. Pollution is minimal.

Glass

The raw materials for glass manufacture are all readily available: silica from sand, lime from limestone, and soda ash from sea water. All types of household glass can be recycled with the exceptions of crystal, safety or laminated and wire-reinforced glass.

Although energy savings in glass recycling are only about 10%, the reduction in pollution is significant.

The biggest savings occur when glass containers can be refilled rather than remelted. Unfortunately the opportunities for this kind of reuse are declining as returnable milk and soft drink bottles are phased out. A single milk bottle can be reused at least 20 times.

Clothes and rags

Clothing collected by charity organisations is sorted for op-shops within Australia or despatched overseas (jackets from suits with worn trousers are sent to the Middle East where men wear them over their *jalabiya*). Remaining rags are sorted into cottons, mixed general and woollens, then cleaned and sold for use in hospitals, industry or general cleaning. They may also be used as filling in toys, upholstery or mattresses, and a small percentage of this fibre is used in making paper.

Metals

We each use about 10 kg of steel cans and 1 kg of pressurised cans a year. Total ferrous waste per person is 80 kg. There is a good demand for scrap steel and recycling offers a 74% energy reduction, plus the avoidance of mining wastes, though the de-tinning process creates pollution. Steel cans need to be washed and flattened before disposal. If your council has no arrangements for steel collection, you can usually take them to a metal merchant, a tip or a transfer station.

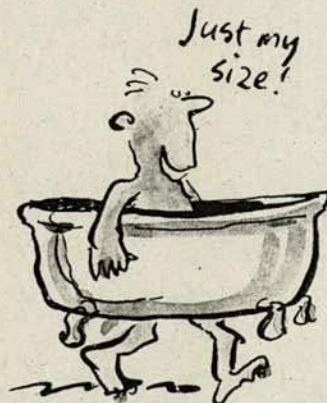


Illustration by Cathy Wilcox

N.S.W. FOREST SUMMIT

C/- Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph 02 247 2228

NEWS RELEASE - 9 AUGUST 92

Forest groups plan major protests

Rejection of the Greiner-Murray-Fahey Natural Resource Package and adoption of alternative legislation to provide 'environmental security' are key goals of a statewide strategy devised by forest activists from the North East Forest Alliance (NEFA), the South East Forest Alliance (SEFA), state and national groups including the ACF and Wilderness Society.

The strategy, developed at a special 'Forest Summit' held in Sydney this weekend, is based on an assessment by forest action groups throughout NSW, that the NR Package, introduced by ex-Premier Greiner, will 'spell doom for forest ecosystems and endangered native species. It will entrench the unsustainable management practices of the NSW forest industry and Forestry Commission'.

"This strategic coalition of the two regional forest alliances, state and national organisations is historic and formidable. We will present to the public clear evidence of the dire consequences of this appalling package of Bills. We will also advocate adoption of an alternative legislative program which will provide opportunities for job creation and ensure 'environmental security'," said Forest Summit spokesperson Mr Sid Walker.

"The Government's Natural Resource Package has been driven by timber industry 'vested interests' represented by the National Party. Parliament's consideration of this package in the next few months, will provide crucial tests for the NSW Liberal Party, particularly the new Premier, Mr Fahey and the new Minister for the Environment, Mr Hartcher," said Mr Walker.

Mr Walker said that the Forest Summit greeted news of the buy-out of Pacific Dunlop (Duncans Timbers) by Boral P/L 'with dismay'.

"We are witnessing the emergence of a monopoly in native forest harvesting in NSW. The NR package's so-called 'resource security' has been designed for the benefit of large and multinational operators. This latest take-over is not in the public interest and will accelerate the squeeze-out of small, local sawmillers. The NSW Government and Forestry Commission appear happy to sit back while timber industry jobs are lost and sawlogs are woodchipped for export to Japan," said Mr Walker.

Mr Walker said that a series of rolling protest actions in both country NSW and Sydney are planned.

"These protests will highlight the State government's betrayal of our forest heritage and its apparent lack of interest in providing 'environmental security' for this and future generations," he said.
...ends.

FOR MORE INFO: Ph Sid Walker 02 2472 228w,
OR Jeff Angel 02 2474 714w

1/9/90/39

1. NAME OF PLACE

02

NAME

15

WALLIS ISLAND NATURE RESERVE

OTHER NAME(S)

51

2. LOCATION OF PLACE

03

(a) STATE

15

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

GREAT LAKES SHIRE

STATE

48

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

51

04

STATE

15

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

18

STATE

48

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

51

05

(b) STREET ADDRESS OR
PROPERTY NAME

15

06

SUBURB/TOWN

15

CITY

35

POSTCODE

55

(c) LOCATION (where 2(b) is not appropriate, give location and boundaries in words, using instructions and examples opposite)

07

08

09

10

11

12

IN WALLIS LAKE ADJACENT TO YAHOO ISLAND

(d) APPROXIMATE AREA OF PLACE (Hectares)

15

132 ha

(e) NAME OF NEAREST TOWN (where relevant)

21

FORSTER

DISTANCE (km) AND DIRECTION FROM THIS TOWN

40

3 km SW

(f) TITLE INFORMATION (if known)

13

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE (N.B. Subsection (c) MUST be completed)

(a) LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Is the nominated place considered significant at (circle appropriate number):

14

15. the local level

16. the State/Territory level

17. the national level

18. world level

(b) CATEGORY OF SIGNIFICANCE (Insert appropriate codes from the lists on the page opposite, in descending order of importance, in the spaces below).

19 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 8 1 0 1

(c) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (a concise summary of why this place should be entered in the Register of the National Estate).

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

WALLIS ISLAND IS ONE OF FOUR NATURE RESERVES IN
WALLIS LAKE. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR SUPPORTING VEGETATION
OF THE AREA IN A NATURAL CONDITION. THE ISLAND
MAY BE AN IMPORTANT LINK FOR SMALL MIGRATORY
BIRDS DEPENDENT ON HEATH
(heath areas on island) FOR NESTING AND FOOD.

4. NAME AND ADDRESS OF NOMINATOR

23

NAME

24

POSITION IN ORGANISATION

25

ORGANISATION NAME

NATURE CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF NSW

26

STREET OR P.O. BOX

399 PITT ST

27

CITY OR TOWN

SYDNEY

STATE

NSW

POSTCODE

2001

PHONE NO. (Include STD code)

60

SIGNATURE OF NOMINATOR

DATE / /

Forest groups plan major protests

The rejection of the Greiner-Murray-Fahey Natural Resource Management Package and the adoption of alternative legislation to provide 'environmental security' will be key goals in a statewide strategy devised by forest activists from the North East Forest Alliance (NEFA), the South East Forest Alliance (SEFA), state and national groups including the ACF and Wildermess Society.

The strategy, prepared at a special 'Forest Summit' held in Sydney this weekend, is based on an assessment by forest actions groups throughout NSW, that the NRM Package, introduced by then Premier Greiner, will 'spell doom for forest ecosystems, endangered native animals and will entrench the unsustainable forest management practices of the NSW forest industry and Forestry Commission'.

"This coalition of the two regional forest alliances, state and national organisations is historic and formidable. We are determined to present the full weight of evidence of the dire consequences of this absurd package of Bills. We will also be advocating the adoption of an alternative Bills which will provide opportunities for job creation and ensure 'environmental security'," said Forest Summit spokesperson Mr Sid Walker.

"The Government's Natural Resource Package has been driven by timber industry 'vested interests' represented by the National Party, the party of extinction. Parliament's consideration of this package in the next few months, will provide crucial tests for the NSW Liberal Party, particularly the new Premier, Mr Fahey and the new Minister for the Environment, Mr Hartcher," said Mr Walker.

Mr Walker said that the Forest Summit greeted news of the buy-out of Pacific Dunlop (Duncans Timbers) by Boral P/L 'with dismay'.

"We are witnessing the emergence of a monopoly in native forest harvesting in NSW. So-called 'resource security' is designed for the benefit of large and multinational operators. This take-over cannot be in the public interest and will see the final squeeze being put on small, local sawmillers. The NSW Government and Forestry Commission appear happy to sit back while timber industry jobs are lost and sawlogs are woodchipped for export to Japan," said Mr Walker.

Mr Walker said that a series of rolling protest actions in both country NSW and Sydney were being planned.

"These protest will highlight to the public, the State government's betrayal of our forest heritage and their disinterest in guaranteeing 'environmental security'," he said. ...ends.

FOR MORE INFO: Ph Sid Walker 02 2472228w Jeff Angel 02 2474 714w

Tel: (02) 229 7337
Fax: (02) 221 6944
(02) 221 6036
(02) 810 7590 A.H.
DX: 450 SYDNEY

TIM ROBERTSON
Frederick Jordan Chambers
233 Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW. 2000

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

TO: JOHN CORKILL

FAX: 247 5945

DATE:

PAGES (including this page):

Waste BOD →

No Inter Residue

6.5 - 11.5

Ph. { was 8.5

mainly starch = nutrients
chlorophenols.

Kilo of mercury
celenium
copper

Company does air monitoring

prosecutable reality → Tim Moore

(1990)

Greenpeace → Carter BHP.

1 year licence

pollution reduction program

economic factors

draft 1

NEWS RELEASE - 9 AUGUST 92

Forest groups plan major protests

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preaching "These protest will highlight to the public, the State government's betrayal of our forest heritage and their ^{it's apparent to the public} ~~disinterest~~ ⁱⁿ ~~disinterest~~ in guaranteeing 'environmental security'," he said. ...ends.

FOR MORE INFO: Ph Sid Walker 02 2472228w Jeff Angel 02 2474 714w

for this & future generations.

8. PRESENT USE OF PLACE (Please circle appropriate number(s))

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 20. Residential | 26. Transport/
Communications | 32. Forestry |
| <u>21.</u> Social/Recreational | 27. Governmental | 33. Mining |
| <u>22.</u> Educational | 28. Military | 34. Farming/Pastoral |
| <u>23.</u> Scientific | 29. Health | <u>35.</u> Park/Reserve |
| 24. Commercial | 30. Religious | 36. Other (Specify) _____ |
| 25. Industrial/
Manufacturing | 31. Monument/
Cemetery | 37. Vacant/Unused |

9. CATEGORY OF PLACE (Please circle appropriate numbers)

OWNERSHIP	OCCUPANCY/USAGE	PUBLIC ACCESS	PRESENT THREATS
<u>50.</u> Crown	<u>58.</u> Occupied /Used	65. Unrestricted	75. Threatened by man
51. Crown-Leasehold	59. Unoccupied/ Disused	66. Restricted	76. Threatened by natural forces
52. Private-Freehold	60. Abandoned	67. None	77. Not threatened
53. Public acquisition in progress		-----	<u>78.</u> Legally protected (Specify below)
54. Public acquisition being considered		-----	
55. Local Government		-----	
56. Aboriginal Reserve		-----	

10. OWNERS OR LESSEES OF PLACE

NAME OF OWNER/LESSEE

STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

PHONE NO. (Include
STD Code)TOURISM COMMISSION OF NSW? in 1988.
104 PHILLIP ST 540

DEPT LEISURE + TOURISM (1985). DEPT OF TOURISM?			
15			
15			
15	STATE 35		POSTCODE 55
60			

NAME OF OWNER/LESSEE

STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

PHONE NO. (Include
STD Code)

15			
15			
15	STATE 35		POSTCODE 55
60			

11. PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS (If any)

(a) NAME OF AGENCY

(b) STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

(c) RESULT OF ASSESSMENT

(d) REFERENCE NUMBER USED BY
AGENCY FOR THIS PLACE

15			
15			
15	STATE 35		POSTCODE 55
15			
60			

(a) NAME OF AGENCY

(b) STREET OR P.O. BOX

CITY OR TOWN

(c) RESULT OF ASSESSMENT

(d) REFERENCE NUMBER USED BY
AGENCY FOR THIS PLACE

15			
15			
15	STATE 35		POSTCODE 55
15			
60			

N.S.W. FOREST SUMMIT

C/- Nature Conservation Council of N.S.W. 39 George St, The Rocks. 2000. Ph 02 247 2228

NEWS RELEASE - 9 AUGUST 92

Forest groups plan major protests

Rejection of the Greiner-Murray-Fahey Natural Resource Package and adoption of alternative legislation to provide 'environmental security' are key goals of a statewide strategy devised by forest activists from the North East Forest Alliance (NEFA), the South East Forest Alliance (SEFA), state and national groups including the ACF and Wilderness Society.

The strategy, developed at a special 'Forest Summit' held in Sydney this weekend, is based on an assessment by forest action groups throughout NSW, that the NR Package, introduced by ex-Premier Greiner, will 'spell doom for forest ecosystems and endangered native species. It will entrench the unsustainable management practices of the NSW forest industry and Forestry Commission'.

"This strategic coalition of the two regional forest alliances, state and national organisations is historic and formidable. We will present to the public clear evidence of the dire consequences of this appalling package of Bills. We will also advocate adoption of an alternative legislative program which will provide opportunities for job creation and ensure 'environmental security'," said Forest Summit spokesperson Mr Sid Walker.

"The Government's Natural Resource Package has been driven by timber industry 'vested interests' represented by the National Party. Parliament's consideration of this package in the next few months, will provide crucial tests for the NSW Liberal Party, particularly the new Premier, Mr Fahey and the new Minister for the Environment, Mr Hartcher," said Mr Walker.

Mr Walker said that the Forest Summit greeted news of the buy-out of Pacific Dunlop (Duncans Timbers) by Boral P/L 'with dismay'.

"We are witnessing the emergence of a monopoly in native forest harvesting in NSW. The NR package's so-called 'resource security' has been designed for the benefit of large and multinational operators. This latest take-over is not in the public interest and will accelerate the squeeze-out of small, local sawmillers. The NSW Government and Forestry Commission appear happy to sit back while timber industry jobs are lost and sawlogs are woodchipped for export to Japan," said Mr Walker.

Mr Walker said that a series of rolling protest actions in both country NSW and Sydney are planned.

"These protests will highlight the State government's betrayal of our forest heritage and its apparent lack of interest in providing 'environmental security' for this and future generations," he said.
...ends.

FOR MORE INFO: Ph Sid Walker 02 2472 228w,
OR Jeff Angel 02 2474 714w

~~What~~ What this body is to do: clarification

- Co-ordination for Concert, protests, demos to give duties to other people to organise it.
 - Concert to raise funds for SEFA/Summit/Resources/NEFA for. Someone to find out residual summit funds then put up proposal for split of fundraised funds. Should be sent round to summit members, well before concert.
- TASKS
- * Fiona to find out about residual Summit funds
 - * Split of cash from concert? (Middle of October) 17th or 24th
 - * Final action date is Sunday 22nd November

Timeline - Bring in Summit timeline and co-ordinate w/ TWS timeline so no clashes occur. ~~Send~~ John C. to follow up on Ave Salmon & get timeline.

- Dates for major concert/rally have been set up, but are gaps in between for public information rallies etc.

- Publicity for rally should be starting ASAP.
- Is date for rally too late in terms of political arena. This should be well clarified by early October. Parliament still sitting on current date for Demo.

CALENDAR - Early September very heavy with stuff other than demos such as Wilderness Submissions etc. So co-ordinate dates for meetings etc. Ben to fit TWS stuff into this calendar.

GROUND RULES 4 THIS GROUP

- John thinks are 2 different kinds of actions, 1) aimed at public embarrassment / drama of bastards.
- 2) Public information demos.

- stresses everyone already involved will be coming to these so no need for NVA / other workshops etc and direct all energies into actually getting these ~~areas~~ actions going. (2)

* All actions run under ground rules of:

- NVA

- all publicity publicises big demo date

- run with slogan of "environmental security".

- common theme material to link all actions.

- activists to co-ordinate actions and have free reign on creativity etc while going with the basic ground rules.

- This body is to network each groups action so that all groups hear about it and can attend.

- All groups to make sure actions are not counter-productive in bringing over the message.

- People should be encouraged to try and bring themselves in presentable fashion so capacity for dirty hippy image cannot be focused on by media and demos trivialised.

- Ground rules should be called "Suggested guidelines for Actions".

- BRAINSTORM to be condensed & circulated by John C. by next meeting.

- Need at least one person to work on major demo organisation eg publicity, speakers etc.

CONCERT

Not much has happened in terms of concert etc

- Is to be fundraiser and consciousness raiser i.e. here to come to next meeting along with other people to actually organise the concert. Fiona to help with this. Fiona and Irene to put up proposal for ~~this~~ concert organisation. Contact FCB.

RALLY

→ clarify w/ Church?

③

Venue

2 People.
to co-ord.

- St Andrews square walk to Hyde Park
- Domain as final stand from C. Quay.
- Belmore Park.
- Overcrowding small venue better than undercrowding a big venue.

- Hyde Park is noisy

- ~~Need~~ Parramatta
- Victoria Park, Camperdown

SUBSTANCE

Fiona & Kim
to draft
letter to get
speakers.

- high nosed speakers (Bellamy, Barrett [H&C, Mid. Oil])
- Street / pointy theatre
- exit music / band.

PROBLEMS

- Public transport
- Heat in ~~September~~ November.

Kim to check out w/ Ticketek ~~and~~ find out who is towing here from o/s around time of rally.

Next meeting ~~Next Monday week~~

Next Tuesday @ 2³⁰ pm

Agenda item 4 next week - Fundraising to put ad in Herald Alb ^{people to} bring ideas on fundraising to

RALLY

→ clarify w/ church?

③

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PROBLEMS

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- Heat in ~~September~~ November.

Kim to check out w/ Ticketek ~~and~~ find out who is towing here from o/s around time of rally.

Next meeting ~~Next Monday week~~

Next Tuesday @ 2.4 pm

Agenda item 4 next week - Fundraising to put ad in Herald. Also ^{people to} bring ideas on fundraising to next meeting.

4. CORPORATE SPONSORSHIP

4.1 Background

Environment groups have traditionally regarded acceptance of funds from profit-making corporate entities as controversial - far more so than receiving donations from individuals.

Although some conservationists may regard corporate donations as inevitably 'tainted' and therefore undesirable, that attitude appears to be waning. Absolute rejectionism has typically been replaced by a more selective approach. The question generally asked is whether or not the potential donor is 'ethically acceptable'.

There is some irony in this approach. One might expect it to be a cause for celebration that a conservation group's 'ethical enemy' becomes poorer through the same transaction that enriches the group. Why should it be ethically preferable to receive money from an impoverished supporter as opposed to a well-heeled opponent?

Two possible reasons might be advanced as to why the latter is indeed (counter-intuitively) less preferable:

- A/ By accepting money from a donor whose ethics a conservation group finds offensive, the group is condoning the very activity it seeks to criticise.
- B/ By accepting a donation, a conservation group provides the donor with an opportunity to exploit publicly the 'complicity' of the group (weakening the conservationist cause in the process); similarly, the company gains the opportunity to present itself in a positive light to people concerned about the environment (enhancing its ability to overcome opposition to its ethically reprehensible activities).

The first of these propositions appears to be far less substantial than the second. Indeed, proposition A, on examination, appears to have very little force.

Why, after all, should acceptance of funds from a donor automatically and irrefutably imply that the donor's activities are condoned by the recipient? If that is the case, it is difficult to see how conservation groups can ethically accept grants monies from most, if not all, governments - governments whose decisions are often highly offensive to conservationists.

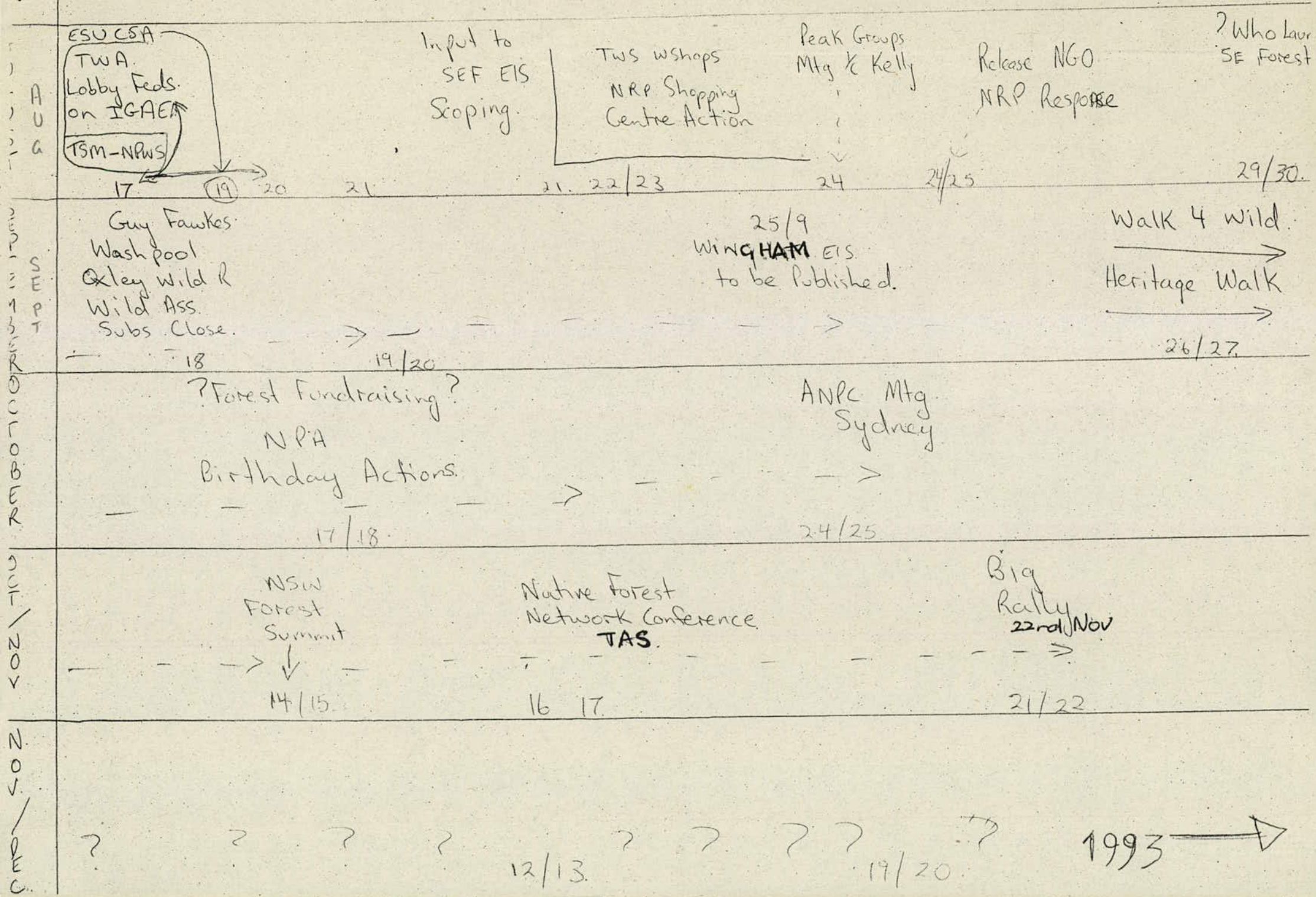
Moreover, conservation groups are generally willing to accept donations from individuals who may be quite unknown to the recipient (eg. donations solicited on stalls or during door-knocks). In such cases, for all the recipient knows, the donated funds may have been procured by outright theft. Is ignorance the excuse in that case?

FOREST SUMMIT CPS TIMELINE

JOHN C.

	<u>Sunday</u>		<u>Sunday</u>	
	TSN Brochures on Bill.	NEFA \$ ↑ Leo Party	TSN Alert #3	TSN Alert ↓
AUG				
SEPT	NRP Subs Close Rick GPS → Carr	Deua Binghai Lost World Wild Ass. Submissions Closes.	14	15/16
	NSW Parliament Begins 1	Mt. Royal EIS Release	Response (Federal) National Forest Strategy Paper	NCEC AGM Wild Rally.
		4	4	5/6
	← NPWS 25 th	BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION + PROMOTION		
OCT	TSN Local Govt. Centre	Binghi Nudgee Wild. Assess Submiss. Close	Parliament Sits	
	2	2	3/4	10/11
NOV	NRP Committee Report?	NCC AGM	Parliament Sits	
	Goodradigbee Wilderness Kangara Boyd "Submission due"	ACF Hallamian Goes Green.		
	30	31/1	7/8	
NOV/DEC			Parliament?	
	→	→	?	?
			?	?
			?	?
			?	?
			?	?

Forest Summit CRS Timeline



Sydney forest protest actions 92?

Why protest?

- gather Sydney, south & north east support into statewide focus;
- provide public information about state and regional issues;
- create pressure on NSW Parliament considering legislation affecting forest issues;

What are our potential tools?

Commitment to non violent action

Banners, leaflets, photographs, crowds, tripods, puppets, theatre etc. Others?

Events ? rallies, street marches, media opportunities, road closures!, maximum city exposure via e.g traffic, cinemas

Can we link campaign fundraising actions into calender of protest and public information actions? e.g dance? picnic?

Need clear precise media spokespeople to front any media & public.

Parliamentary sessions which consider the Governments Natural Resources Package of bills could run into weeks possibly months. Parliament is said to 'sit' the following times (maybe!)

Sept 1 - to end of month

mid October - end of month

2nd week Nov - end of month

possibly first 2 weeks December?

Need to build up public awareness and support for city based actions over a sustained period to major actions late in year as Parliamentary sittings come to end. Room for a variety of approaches and tactics in design of actions. Need for co-ordination to prevent clashes of dates, venues and duplication of targets.

Range of targets for protest actions are suggested below. Others?

Lets consider priorities and timing for opportune actions.

Do we have a big action to focus on over next few months ?

FCNSW HQ Pennant Hills,

EPA HQ William St City,

West's Office Macquarie St City,

Hartchers Office William St City,

NSW NPWS HQ Bridge St Hurstville,

FCNSW WOTFOR West Pennant Hills

Boral P/L HQ ? City,

Sydney Stock Exchange City,

Parliament House Macquarie St City,

FPA HQ Goulburn St City? Others?

Mobile public information actions with tripods, banners etc in busy city locations, including leaflets and displays will be seen by thousands & 10,000's? of people over a relatively short period.

What about these suggestions:

Martin Place,

The Domain behind Parliament

Circular Quay,

York St Bus Interchange,

Parramatta Rd,

Wynward, Town Hall, Central Railway,

Gladesville Bridge approaches,

Harbour Bridge approaches,

Name your peak hour location!

Are people prepared to be arrested? In what kind of actions?

Need coherent Police Liaison affinity group to handle police?

What bail and defence procedures need to be organised?

jrc 7/8/92

The Service recognises that the upgrading of a road on the perimeter of the park will inevitably bring pressures for further public access. However, the Commission fully intends to honour the Commissioner's undertaking that no new roads will be constructed into the proposed addition area without consultation with the Service as to location and design standards.

I have directed that further representations to the Commission be made at officer level with the evidence you have submitted. You may rest assured that I will follow up the matter to see that the area to be added to the park is not left as a barren landscape.

I have asked my officers to arrange a joint inspection of the area with officers of the Forestry Commission before any further development or logging operations take place. Opportunity will be given for the Trust to be represented at the inspection as you have requested.

Thank you for drawing this to my attention.

Kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

D.A. JOHNSTONE,
DIRECTOR.

SOUTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

c/ Total Environment Centre
18 Argyle St Sydney 2000
Ph: (02) 247 1737
Fax: (02) 247 7118



sefanefa
7 August 1992

THE CAMPAIGN

The South East Forest Protection Bill

The Bill will protect 110,000 ha of old growth forest in the region (refer accompanying map and latest briefing note). It was presented to the NSW Parliament by Clover Moore Independent Member for Bligh in May. It is due to have its second reading on the 4th or 18th of September. The Bill can then be debated; timing of progress is dependent on Keating's response to funding request for the economic package.

Employment in South-East NSW: A Review and Proposed Economic Package

(refer summary: copies available from the Sydney SEFA Office)

Lobbying

The focus for lobbying is at two levels:

i) State

a) Lower House: Bob Carr and John Hatton

b) Upper House: Fred and Elaine Nile

In a letter to Prime Minister Keating Bob Carr has reaffirmed the ALP policy of creating an 80,000 ha national park in the south east; he has asked Keating to reconsider his government's approach to the region's future (the Commonwealth/State; Hawke-Greiner Agreement of 1990) stating that he did not proceed with presenting national park legislation due to the 'constitutional barriers' of moving a money bill from opposition but that he is prepared to reconsider the ALP position if the Federal Government is prepared to guarantee finance for a retraining, redeployment and compensation package. Hatton is still unsure and wants a Legislative Committee onto the Bill. Nile supports 'in principle'.

ii) Federal

Lobbying Keating to fund the economic package

Actions

The reaction to the July blockades of coupes in the Tantawangalo and Cathcart State Forests and the Eden Chipmill suggested police reticence to become involved. Their relative inaction over verbal and physical abuse by members of the timber industry raised concern in the local community. There are proposed actions for the cities. A Benefit Concert is proposed for October.

Forestwatch

Two reports are currently being completed and will be used as necessary. They may be particularly useful in relation to:

i) the proposed self regulation by the Forestry Commission in the 'timber production forests';

ii) EPA 'licences to pollute'.

1. Gerard Keenan

2. F. Reserve Group

Research Suppressed

A number of documents have been unavailable publicly, despite FOI requests. Two relate to the logging of koala habitat in the Tantawangalo and one is the report 'Proposed Management Strategy for Nalbaugh Special Prescription Area based on Guiding Ecological Principles' Norton *et al*; this report was produced as a result of the Stop Work Order on Compartment 1402 in the Coolangubra under the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act

Industry Decline

- Reduction in the Harris Daishowa quota by 100,000 tonnes
- Closure of the Nimmitabel and Bega sawmills
- Amalgamation of crews
- Reduction in trucks
- Reduction in the number of people employed by the Eden chipmill (70 to 60)

Earth Foundation World Heritage Study

To be released at the end of August.

Alternate Forest Industry Employment Forum

A south east groups initiative to be held in Bega; time to be confirmed.

The Natural Resources Management Package

i) The Forest (Resource Security) Bill

This classifies forests as 'preserved native forest', 'restricted use forest' and 'timber production forest' (resource security forest). The Bill contains a special provision for the south east. It will classify forest that was not protected in the 1990 Commonwealth/State Agreement as 'timber production forest' without any further environmental assessment; this by-passes the process that includes recommendations of the Natural Resources Management Council. These 'timber production forests' will not be subject to Part 4 (development control) or Part 5 (environmental impact assessment) of the EPA Act; forestry operations 'may not be prohibited or restricted by an environmental planning instrument' eg the forests will not be subject to any designation of 'critical habitat' under the Endangered Species Bill; forestry operations will only be subject to Part 4 (Forestry Practices Codes) of the Forestry Act (ie self regulation).

ii) The Endangered and other Threatened Species Conservation Bill

The term 'endangered' will only refer to those species 'likely to become extinct in Australia within 20 years'. On the initial analysis of threatened fauna listed in Schedule 12 of the NPWS Act (46 mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians) and the CONCOM list only two species of vertebrate fauna in the region are considered to be threatened nationally: the Long Footed Potoroo and the Australian Grayling. Invertebrate fauna, plants and fungi are to be determined.

NETWORKING WITH THE SOUTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

The Alliance operates through 3 centres: the South East; Sydney and Canberra. If you would like information networked to all groups, you should contact the Sydney SEFA Office which will then include your information, request etc in its bi-monthly 'Activity Sheet'. This will then be circulated to the 3 different centres (refer contact list).

The South East Forest Alliance Groups

SOUTH EAST

South-East Forest Conservation Council (umbrella for SE)
P.O. Box 797, Bega, 2550
(064) 92 3385 FAX (064) 92 3266
Coolangubra/Towamba Valley Catchment Protection Association
Rocky Hall Rd, Wyndham, 2550
Mark Blecher (064) 94-2039
Forest Rescue Group,
c/- Fulligans, P.O Towamba, 2550
Leo and Robyn Farrell (064) 96 7156
Guliga- Mt Dromedary Protection Association,
P.O Central Tilba 2546
Sean Bourke (044) 73 7470
Cooma Wilderness Society Branch
Quartz Hill via Cooma 2630
June Wilkinson (064) 53 5524 / 932 159
Nungatta South Group,
P.O Box 797 Bega, 2550
Richard Barcham PH (064) 92 3134 / (064) 93 2026
Tantawangalo Catchment Protection Association
PO Box 853 Bega
Eugene Collins (064) 93 0382
Yowaka / Egan Peaks Reserve Association
Chris Ralfs/ Lotte Erikson (064) 95 6502

SYDNEY

Sydney SEFA Office
c/o Total Environment Centre
Level 3, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney, 2000
Jeff Angel (Convenor) (02) 247 4714 FAX (02) 247 7118
Fiona McCrossin (02) 247 1737 FAX (02) 247 7118
Saul Le Tourneau as above
Total Environment Centre
Level 3, 18 Argyle Street, Sydney, 2000
Jeff Angel (02) 247 4714 FAX (02) 247 7118
Forest Campaign Group
Australian Conservation Foundation
Level 1, 88 George St, Sydney 2000
Margaret Barnes/Noel Plumb (02) 247 4285 FAX (02) 247 1206
National Parks Association of NSW,
P.O. Box A96, Sydney South 2000
Anne Reeves (02) 264 7994 FAX (02) 264 7160
Nature Conservation Council of NSW,
39 George Street, Sydney, 2000
Sid Walker (02) 247 2228 FAX (02) 247 5945

CANBERRA

Conservation Council of The South East Region & Canberra/
Forest and Wildlife Group
P.O.Box 1875 Canberra, 2601
Peter Herbst (06) 257 6646 FAX (06) 248 5343

VICTORIA

Concerned Residents Of East Gippsland
P.O. Bonang via Delegate 2633
Debbie Mcilroy (064) 58 0299/ (051) 540 145

SOUTH EAST FOREST ALLIANCE

c/ Total Environment Centre
18 Argyle St Sydney 2000
Ph: (02) 247 1737
Fax: (02) 247 7118



BRIEFING NOTE ON SOUTH EAST FORESTS

1. 1990 Hawke/Greiner Decision Has Collapsed

Since 1990 major aspects of the decision condemned by scientists, environmentalists and the NSW ALP, have collapsed:

- the basic requirement for federal resource security did not eventuate;
- no new national parks have been gazetted;
- the main basis for the parks, the Joint Scientific Committee, has been discredited;
- jobs in the industry have been lost.

The South East Forest Protection Bill is a new attempt to resolve the conflict.

2. New Information

New economic and environmental evidence and industry developments propel the need for a new decision that favours big parks and a realistic regional economic strategy:

2.1 The industry has declined since 1990 (for reasons other than conservation reserves). Two of the four sawmills have shut permanently with the loss of several jobs; Harris-Daishowa have sacked 10 men and are under further pressure to economise; the Bega Forestry Office has shut. It is understood additional sackings will take place in the local industry in the near future.

2.2 The Resource Assessment Commission has reported that old growth and wilderness forests should be protected as rapidly as possible. It further found that a world scale pulpmill in the south east was unlikely to be economic and that protection of the national estate forests would return a net positive benefit to the community.

3. The Political Implications

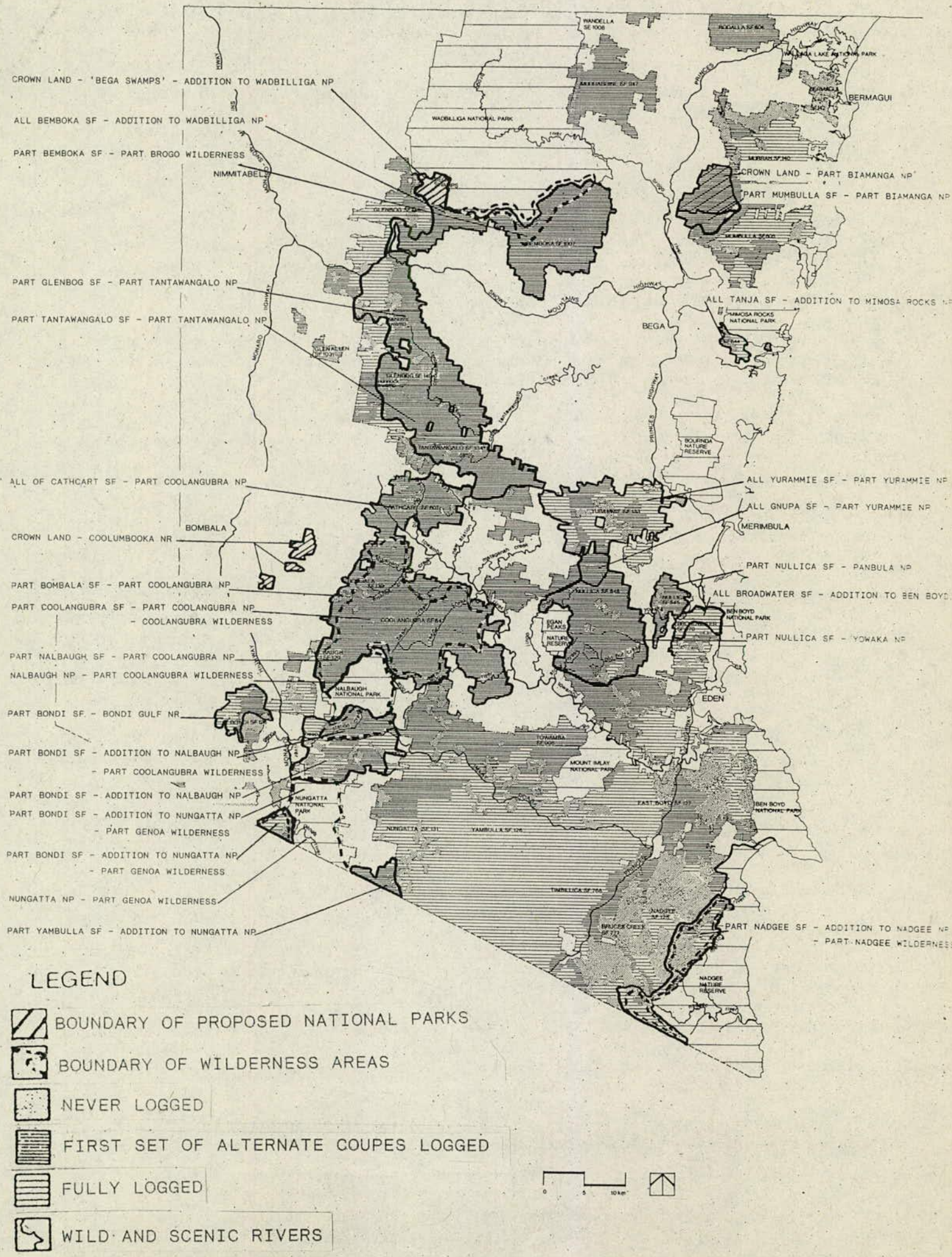
3.1 The South East Forest Protection Bill is accorded the highest priority by the peak environment groups in NSW. The south east issue has always involved both the NSW and Federal Governments and is a litmus test for the environmental policies of political parties.

3.2 Local Eden-Monaro member, Jim Snow gained his seat at the last Federal Election, on the preferences of the Green Independent and Australian Democrat. He polled 42% of the primary vote, while the Green gained 10% and the Democrat obtained 6%. Snow received 61% of the Green's preferences and Democrat preferences to achieve a 2-party preferred vote of 54%.

4. NSW Bill and Compensation Package

The South East Bill seeks to protect some 110,000 ha of high conservation value forest. A special two year employment package has been developed to assist displaced timber workers and regional economic development. The package has received the endorsement of the ex-Chief of Research of the Resource Assessment Commission and is regarded as viable by members of and consultants to the timber industry.

SOUTH EAST FOREST PROTECTION BILL 'THE MAP'



EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH-EAST NSW: A REVIEW AND PROPOSED EMPLOYMENT PACKAGE

This review was prepared by resource and environmental consultant Dr John Formby, B Ec., Dip. Mgt., PhD, MEIA.

SUMMARY

The regional economy is not dependent on the hardwood timber industry, which provides only six percent of direct employment in the region, or 600 jobs. The growing tourist industry provides about 25 percent of direct and indirect employment in the region.

The Resource Assessment Commission estimated that 61 jobs would be lost in the timber industry if logging ceases in National Estate forests outside National Parks in South-East NSW.

Many of these jobs will be lost in any case because of the long-term decline in demand for hardwood sawlogs, increasing competition from overseas sources of eucalypt pulpwood, and the diminishing supply of sawlogs due to past overcutting.

The recent Resource Assessment Commission Report has confirmed the lack of economic viability of forestry operations in the South-East.

By the end of 1993 there should be more than sufficient jobs available for displaced timber workers in the region. By that time, about 60 suitable new jobs will be created by the overall economic growth of the region. In addition to these, about 125 new jobs should become available in the region's developing softwood industry, giving a total of about 185 suitable new jobs by end 1993. By end 1998, a total of about 410 suitable additional jobs should be available.

To ensure that employment is available for displaced timber workers before the new jobs listed above become available, two steps are proposed.

First, logging should be maintained at current levels for a period of nine months, but transferred to areas outside the National Parks proposed in the Bill.

Second, a Special Employment Package should be funded by government to provide suitable alternative employment. This will cost \$9.93m per year to provide 100 jobs for two years.

The main areas in which jobs are created by the Package are regional infrastructure, the softwood timber industry and National Parks. These are much-needed projects which will improve the economic viability of the region for industry and tourism.

A Workers' Adjustment Package should also be offered, which would cost in the vicinity of \$1.97m.

Total estimated expenditure over two years for these proposals and related expenditure would be \$24.53m for 100 workers.

Boral buys PacDun sawmills for \$158m

SMH 7-8-92

By IAN VERRENDER
Investment Editor

Building products stalwart Boral Ltd yesterday made its first major purchase in more than a year when it spent \$158 million on Pacific Dunlop's forestry businesses.

They include hardwood and softwood sawmilling operations in Tasmania, Victoria and NSW, and in North Carolina, along with several local building supplies businesses.

Pacific Dunlop which inherited the operations when it bought Petersville Sleigh last year has had a "For Sale" sign on the division since then.

While the sale significantly reduces Pacific Dunlop's \$375 million purchase price for Petersville - which also was carrying \$500 million in debt - it yesterday was marked down on the sharemarket, falling 7c to \$4.76 while Boral lost 11c to \$2.85.

Boral's purchase puts it head to head in the timber business with rival building products group CSR Ltd which bought Softwood Holdings several years ago.

According to Boral's managing director, Mr Bruce Kean, the debt funded purchase will fit neatly with its existing timber operations, most of which were assembled with Boral's purchase of BMI.

"I'm sure we can develop a decent export market out of the amalgamation," he said.

Boral's existing business, located in NSW and Queensland, has concentrated on housing frames while the Pacific Dunlop operations have specialised more in furniture style timbers.

CSR, by contrast, has moved more into plywoods and medium density fibreboards.

Mr Kean stressed the company was acutely aware of environmental concerns about the timber industry.

"We are very green," he said.

"We draw timber from sustainable yield forests and refuse to process limited or endangered species timbers."

Mr Kean said he believed there would be no problems with the Trade Practices' Commission as the purchase did not give it domination in any particular market segment.

According to Pacific Dunlop's managing director, Mr Phillip Brass, the sale was in line with the company's strategy of concentrating only on Petersville's core operations.

"Pacific Dunlop's main business is in branded products," he said.

"Our desire is to focus on the core food operations of Petersville Sleigh which have outstanding brands and where we see great potential."

Pacific Dunlop still owns 27 per cent of Tooth and Co Ltd as a result of the Petersville takeover.

Can JOHN
PENNY FIGGS
(DUGS)
TODAY WITHOUT
FAIL !

FOREST SUMMIT

8/8/92

ATTENDANCE

— PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY

NAME	ORGAN ^{isation}	ADDRESS/PHONE/FAX/PEGL/LOC IN
* Noel Plumb	AEF-FCC	14 The Strand Gladsville 2111 T 8175240 F 8175256
* Peter Herbst	Fwy. Coun. Canberra	20 Culver St. Ainslie ACT 2602 062487364
Dorothy CHRISTIE	FCC	318/55 Winkler St. Respern 2016 698-1123
* TERRY SANDA	FCC	812 THE HORSELEY DA SMITHFIELD 2164 604 5754
John Conkell	NEFA	41-39 George St The Rocks. 22474206 PL 2475945 FX
* Eddy Mills	Canopy	T.E.C. Argyle Centre The Rocks 2000
* Kath Smith	GLEAGALF	28 Ski Lane at Smiths Lake
* CHRIS SHEED.	NEFA/WFA/ OXFORD FARM N.S.W.	POST OFFICE, ELANDS 2129 065-504572.
* Geoff Preece	AKF Central/Out	GO GREEN SHOP 225a Mann St. Gostford 2250
* MARK BLECHER	SE Forest Cons. Council (Bega)	P.O. Box 797 Bega. 2550
* BARRIE GRIFFITHS	NEFA / GREEN ALLIANCE NETWORK	P.O. Box 9 SINGLETON 2330 065-773105 FAX/ 065-773001 DATA PEG: GANIREF
SUE SALMON	ACF	Level 1, 88 George St Sydney. 2000
SIO NAKARA	NCC	39 Charles St, The Rocks NSW 2000
* Stephen Reid	FCC	41 Milray Ave, Wollstonecraft
* ANN HOWARD	FCC	8/17 RAGLAN ST MOSMAN 2088
Ben Oquist	TWS	1a James lane Sydney 2000
David Burgess	SEFA?	58 National Park St. Hamilton 2303
Helmut AIRMANN	NEFA, WFA	COLLING RD., ELANDS 2429
Anne Reeves	NPA	PO Box A96, SOUTH SYDNEY, 2000
Chinda Gill	NEFA-GLFA	21 Rossin Pier Rd Wootton 2423
De Grebner	Forest Federation NEFA Wauchope	C/ Wauchope P.O. Wauchope 2446
Karenne Jurd	TWS	1A James Lane Sydney 2000
Peter Wright	ELO	C/- ACF, Sydney ph: 241 5104.
Balinda Little	Balwinson Env. Centre NEFA	PO Box 404 Dutton Ph: 066 575481.
Jeff Angel	SEFA	C/- TEC Sydney
* Fiona McCrossin	SEFA	C/- TEC Sydney

EVERLASTING SCENTED WOOD AND MOTH REPELLANT MIX

This synergistic blend of Lavender, Rosemary and Cedarwood is an excellent natural moth and silverfish repellent and it smells wonderful. Smear it over drawers, kitchen shelves and cupboards. You also receive 10 wooden balls or six hanging animals which have been soaked in the mix, so you can place them in between your clothes or hang them in your wardrobe and linen cupboards. They contain natural fixatives to hold the fragrances and release them slowly and effectively. Simply add a couple of drops to your wooden balls or animals every couple of months.

25ml Bottle of Moth Repellent mix with 10 Wooden Balls \$15.50 code 750715
25ml bottle of Moth Repellent Mix with 6 Hanging Animals \$15.50 code 750717

LIME BUBBLE BATH

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1. PLANT SPRAY METHOD-use about ten drops to 600ml of warm water and spray as finely as possible into the air towards carpets and curtains. This allows for the effective release of the aroma therapeutic molecules.

2. OIL BURNERS-add 1-6 drops to the water filled bowl and heat gently with the accompanying candle.

3. CANDLES-light the candle and wait until the wax begins to melt. Then add 1-2 drops to the warm wax. Essential oils are flammable so do not put directly on the wick.

4. VAPOURISERS-add 3-4 drops of oil to the small water filled chamber on top.

5. RADIATORS-put the blend onto a cotton wool ball and place it in contact with INDIRECT heat

6. WATER BOWLS-add the essential oil blend to a bowl of boiling water. Close doors and windows for five minutes to allow the full aroma to permeate the room. When adding your oil blend to other preparations such as almond oil or liquid soaps use 1 drop of oil to each millilitre of your base.



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A SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT 3-14 JUNE 1992

On 14 June the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development concluded the work mandated to it by the United Nations General Assembly more than two and a half years earlier in Resolution 44/228. When President Collor of Brazil officially concluded UNCED, the hundreds of diplomats, NGOs, support staff and Secretariat members who had worked together from Nairobi, through Geneva and New York, to Rio de Janeiro had not only contributed to one of the most significant international negotiation processes, but had individually participated in the creation of a elaborate programming tool that could set the planet on a new course towards global sustainable development.

Although the road to Rio began with UN Resolution 44/228 in December 1989, the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee took place in August 1990. PrepCom I, which was held in Nairobi, set the terms of reference of the UNCED. At PrepCom II, held in Geneva in March 1991, the voluminous documentation provided by the Secretariat assisted states to address key issues and to prioritize these areas where action was needed. The first signs of the actual form of UNCED's products first revealed themselves here. At PrepCom III, which took place in Geneva in August 1991, governments debated the best ways to approach the problems and commenced negotiations, for the first time, on Agenda 21. Finally, at the fourth PrepCom in New York, delegates met to negotiate and finalize the technical portions of Agenda 21 and the other political instruments that were expected to be signed in Rio de Janeiro.

By the end of PrepCom IV, 85% of Agenda 21 had been successfully negotiated and free of brackets. Major outstanding issues included finance, including all of the "Means of implementation" paragraphs in each chapter of Agenda 21; technology transfer, atmosphere and forests among others.

Against all odds, progress was achieved in New York. However, much work remained to be done. Thus, government officials and ministers in Rio had to conclude in two weeks, what hundreds of diplomats could not resolve over the past two years. What was expected to be a two-week gold-pen cum massive photo opportunity quickly evolved into the most critical negotiation session.

In Rio, the Conference itself was divided into two main bodies: the Plenary and its subsidiary body, the Main Committee. The Plenary was the forum for the "General Debate", which consisted of country statements delivered at the Ministerial level. By contrast, the Main Committee was site of the actual political negotiations, in essence, a "PrepCom V." The mandate of the Main Committee was to finalize the products of UNCED: Agenda 21, the Statement on Forest Principles and the Rio Declaration on

Environment and Development. Those areas in need of substantive negotiations to remove the remaining bracketed text were forwarded to contact groups established by Main Committee Chair Tommy Koh, of Singapore and his Bureau. The eight contact groups were: Atmosphere, Biodiversity/Biotechnology, Institutions, Legal Instruments, Finance, Technology Transfer, Freshwater Resources and Forests (including both the Statement on Forest Principles and the Agenda 21 chapter on forests). During the seven days of intense negotiations, the mood oscillated dramatically from issue to issue and day to day. The entrance of ministers and other high ranking politicians into the negotiations alternatively improved the pace, as they were able to make the necessary decisions, and impaired the process as they were often unaware of the history of the issue within the UNCED context. When the Main Committee ran out of its allotted time at 6:00 am on Thursday, 11 June, three issues still had not been resolved: forests, finance and atmosphere. These issues were forwarded for further negotiations at the ministerial level where, at the eleventh hour, agreement was finally reached.

The following report is an issue-by-issue summary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development as reported in the *Earth Summit Bulletin*. To facilitate understanding of this complex set of negotiations, the topics are arranged in the order that their chapters appear in Agenda 21, the Statement of Forest Principles and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Declaration.

PART I: AGENDA 21

CHAPTER 1: PREAMBLE

The Preamble to Agenda 21 began in Rio as a five-paragraph introduction to Agenda 21 with two sets of brackets. The first set was in paragraph 1.3 around the words "political commitment at the highest level." The US, which had originally disputed this phrase, easily relinquished the brackets. Paragraph 1.4 addresses the need for new and additional financial resources to assist developing countries. This paragraph had been bracketed because the issue of finance had not yet been decided at the end of PrepCom IV. As the result of a compromise between the G-77 and the countries undergoing transition to a market economy, a new paragraph was inserted after paragraph 1.4 that stated that special attention be given to the "particular circumstances facing the economies in transition." This compromise also resulted in the deletion of all references to "economies in transition" in the text of Agenda 21.

Paragraph 1.5 was also amended as part of a compromise between the Palestinians and the US (and other countries that opposed reference to "people under occupation" within the text of Agenda 21). After a series of informal consultations, Tommy Koh was able to broker a compromise whereby the mention of "people under occupation" would remain in the Rio Declaration with a sentence to be added to paragraph 1.5 stating that Agenda 21 would be carried out in full respect of all the principles contained in the Rio Declaration; and all mentions of "people under occupation" and "various bodies and organizations under occupation" would be removed from the text of Agenda 21. A

final paragraph was added to the Preamble in the waning hours of the Conference. This paragraph was part of a compromise on the issue of "safe and" sound energy systems and technologies (see Chapter 9).

SECTION I: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS

CHAPTER 2: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND RELATED DOMESTIC POLICIES

This chapter of Agenda 21 addresses the relationship between international economic relations, the economic policies of individual countries and sustainable development. Although discussions of this chapter were not as contentious as they were at PrepCom IV, the remaining bracketed paragraphs, as well as some unbracketed ones, led to much discussion. The US requested to reopen paragraph 2.2 for discussion. The text stated that the development process "will not gather momentum" if the external economic environment is not conducive to domestic economic growth. The US proposal, in effect, attempted to shift the responsibility from the global economic environment to domestic economic policies of developing countries. The proposal was not well received. It was ultimately decided to retain the paragraph as is, since it was unbracketed text and the US had no ground to reopen it. The US attempted to reopen a number of paragraphs in this chapter expressing concern about the current use of existing financial resources. Paragraph 2.24, one of these paragraphs, was amended to include "and the efficient utilization of such resources are essential."

The final text has four programme areas: Promoting sustainable development through trade liberalization; Making trade and environment mutually supportive; Providing adequate financial resources to developing countries and dealing with international debt; and Encouraging macroeconomic policies conducive to environment and development.

CHAPTER 3: COMBATTING POVERTY

This chapter of Agenda 21 addresses the need to eradicate poverty and hunger. It stresses the need to manage natural resources sustainably by designing environmental policies that take into account those who depend on the resources for their livelihoods. As of the beginning of the Conference, the only three bracketed paragraphs in this text had dealt with finance. It first appeared that this chapter would be easily dispensed with, however, the US objected to unbracketed paragraph 3.5, which included the phrase "people under occupation." Koh postponed discussion on this topic until he was able to hold consultations that resulted in the compromise discussed above (Chapter 1:Preamble). The single programme area in this chapter is entitled, "Enabling the poor to achieve sustainable livelihoods."

CHAPTER 4: CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

This chapter addresses the need to change unsustainable patterns of production and consumption that lead to environmental degradation, aggravation of poverty and imbalances in the development of countries. Two paragraphs in this chapter were bracketed upon the request of the US, which tried to open additional paragraphs for discussion during the Main Committee's debate on the chapter. A long and often heated debate took place on paragraphs 4.3 and 4.5 that deal with the links between poverty, environmental stress and the need to change consumption patterns. After a series of consultations led by Australia, the US agreed to withdraw its objections to additional paragraphs in the chapter and remove the brackets on paragraphs 4.3 and 4.5, once the text was slightly amended. The chapter now, albeit indirectly, addresses unsustainable lifestyles in developed countries, as well as in segments of developing countries. The two programme areas in this chapter are: Focusing on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption; and Developing national policies and strategies to encourage changes in unsustainable consumption patterns.

CHAPTER 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS AND SUSTAINABILITY

This chapter addresses the relationship between population and sustainable development. As this chapter arrived from New York bracket-free (with the exception of the finance paragraphs), no discussion was necessary in Rio. The three programme areas are: Developing and disseminating knowledge concerning the links between demographic trends and factors and sustainable development; Formulating integrated national policies for environment and development, taking into account demographic trends and factors; and Implementing integrated environment and development programmes at the local level, taking into account demographic trends and factors.

CHAPTER 6: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING HUMAN HEALTH

This chapter addresses the need for intersectoral efforts to link health to environmental and socio-economic improvements. The only bracketed paragraphs in this chapter addressed "people under occupation" and finance, which were resolved generically after extensive consultations (see Chapter 1: Preamble and Chapter 33: Finance). Little discussion was necessary in the Main Committee. The Health chapter contains five programme areas: Meeting basic health needs; Control of communicable diseases; Protecting vulnerable groups; Meeting the urban and rural health challenge; and Reducing health risks from environmental pollution and hazards.

CHAPTER 7: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

This chapter addresses the need to promote sustainable development in the cities of industrialized countries, which are severely stressing the global ecosystem, and settlements in developing countries that need more raw material, energy and economic development to overcome basic economic and social problems. As this chapter arrived in Rio as a clean text, with the exception of the paragraphs relating to finance, no further discussion was held in Rio and the text was easily adopted. Programme areas in this chapter of Agenda 21 include: Creating national strategies for providing shelter; Forming an international network of trained urban managers equipped to plan for human environmental and infrastructural demands; Easing migration pressures on cities by creating employment opportunities in rural areas; Focussing on energy use and mass transportation; and Reducing the impact of natural disasters.

CHAPTER 8: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN DECISION-MAKING

This chapter addresses the importance of integrating environmental factors into policy-making, law, economic instruments and national accounting. Chapter 8 was completed in New York at PrepCom IV and, thus, no discussion was necessary in Rio. This chapter has four programme areas: Integrating environment and development at the policy, planning and management levels; Providing an effective legal and regulatory framework; Making effective use of economic instruments and market and other incentives; and Establishing systems for environmental accounting.

SECTION II: CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 9: PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE

This chapter has, as its aim, the development of policies and programmes to promote increased understanding and effective action to combat climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion and transboundary atmospheric pollution. Next to discussions on finance, the atmosphere negotiations proved to be the most difficult and protracted at UNCED. On the insistence of the Arab Group, PrepCom IV was forced to transmit a completely bracketed chapter to UNCED. The Arab Group maintained that the chapter was not only duplicative of the work of the Climate

Change negotiations, but that it placed an over-emphasis on energy efficiency and conservation.

In contact group discussions (chaired by Swedish Amb. Bo Kjellén) many Northern countries fought hard for the retention of the reference to new and renewable energy sources throughout the text. They argued that repetition of concepts as supremely important as environmentally-sound sources of energy was perfectly valid and acceptable. In fact, as negotiations moved from the contact group to the Main Committee, several developing countries openly called into question Saudi Arabia's true motives for calling for the deletion of these references.

Another contentious matter pertained to the phrase [safe and] in the context of energy sources. Most countries had requested the deletion of that phrase on the basis that it connoted an anti-nuclear bias. By contrast, Saudi Arabia insisted adamantly that the phrase be retained, in light of its opposition to nuclear power. Kjellén, with the assistance of the Brazilians, was able to resolve the matter with a generic solution, whereby a paragraph would be included in the Preamble to Agenda 21 stating, "Throughout Agenda 21, the term 'environmentally sound' means 'environmentally safe and sound' in particular when applied to the terms 'energy sources', 'energy supplies', 'energy systems' or 'technology/technologies'". The result of this formulation was that all the brackets around the phrase "safe and" would be deleted in the body of the text. The repeated references to new and renewable energy sources will remain in the chapter with a footnote at the end of the chapter that lists the nine new and renewable energy sources (as referred to in the reports of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable sources of Energy). At the final Plenary on 14 June, Saudi Arabia formally placed on record its reservations with the atmosphere chapter. Since Agenda 21 is not a legally-binding instrument, but rather, a statement of policy, the Saudis' formal reservations to the chapter have no substantive implications.

CHAPTER 10: INTEGRATED APPROACH TO THE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

This chapter aims at facilitating allocation of land to the uses that provide the greatest sustainable benefits and promoting the transition to a sustainable and integrated management of land resources. This chapter was easily concluded since the only bracketed text dealt with finance. The one programme area in this document deals with the reorganization and, where necessary, the strengthening of the decision-making structure to ensure an integrated approach to land management.

CHAPTER 11: COMBATTING DEFORESTATION

This chapter arrived in Rio relatively free of brackets, especially in comparison to the Forest Principles document. The only outstanding issue (aside from the financial resources paragraphs) was paragraph 11.14(e) that addresses the Forest Principles document and the possibility of a future international agreements on forests. This paragraph was negotiated by Klaus Töpfer, German Federal Minister for the Environment, as part of his "eleventh-hour" discussions on the forest principles (see Part II). The paragraph was amended to read as follows: governments would "consider the need for and the feasibility of all kinds of appropriate internationally agreed arrangements to promote international cooperation on forest management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests including afforestation, reforestation, and rehabilitation." This compromise wording therefore addresses concerns on all sides. Malaysia and other G-77 members can report to their capitals that they had fully resisted the Northern countries and their demands for a commitment to negotiate a future legally-binding instrument. By contrast, the industrialized countries can report that they have taken another step, albeit a small one, toward negotiation of a forests convention.

The programme areas in this chapter are: Sustaining the multiple roles and functions of all types of forests, forest land and woodlands; Enhancing the protection, sustainable management and conservation of all forests, and the greening of degraded

areas, through forest rehabilitation, afforestation, reforestation and other rehabilitative means; Promoting efficient utilization and assessment to recover the full valuation of the goods and services provided by forests, forest lands and woodlands; Establishing and/or strengthening capacities for the planning, assessment and systematic observations of forests and related programmes, projects and activities, including commercial trade and processes.

CHAPTER 12: COMBATTING DESERTIFICATION AND DROUGHT

This chapter addresses the importance of combatting desertification and drought by implementing preventative measures for lands that are not yet degraded as well as by restoring already degraded or drought-prone lands. Two non-finance paragraphs were bracketed and both dealt with a future binding convention on desertification. When these paragraphs first came up for discussion by the Main Committee, Tommy Koh announced that he would conduct consultations on this issue. Initially the US did not support the G-77's call for a global convention on desertification. However, midway through Koh's consultations, the US changed its position and accepted the idea of an international desertification convention to be convened by 1994, aimed at benefiting those countries facing serious drought and desertification.

When this "compromise" text was brought to the Main Committee, however, Portugal, on behalf of the EC, announced it could not accept this text, arguing that desertification is a regional problem not necessarily warranting global action. This resulted in a flurry of statements from developed and developing countries alike offering their support for Koh's compromise and pleading with the EC to accept it. Much of the anger and surprise in the room was due to the fact that the EC had not opposed the idea of a global desertification convention during Koh's consultations. Koh then adjourned the meeting for 45 minutes while numerous consultations were held. Finally, Portugal announced it would accept the wording proposed by the Chair and will support the request for a desertification convention.

The resulting chapter has six programme areas: Strengthening the knowledge base and developing information and monitoring systems for regions prone to desertification and drought; Combating land degradation through, inter alia, soil conservation, afforestation and reforestation activities; Developing and strengthening integrated development programmes for the eradication of poverty and promotion of alternative livelihood systems in areas prone to desertification; Developing comprehensive anti-desertification programmes and integrating them into national development and environment planning; Developing comprehensive drought preparedness and drought-relief schemes; and Encouraging and promoting popular participation and environmental education.

CHAPTER 13: SUSTAINABLE MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT

This chapter addresses the need for proper management of mountain resources and socio-economic development of mountain inhabitants. As this chapter arrived in Rio with no brackets (except finance), there was no further discussion necessary. This chapter contains two programme areas: Generating and strengthening knowledge about mountain ecosystems; and Promoting integrated development of mountain watersheds and alternative livelihood options.

CHAPTER 14: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The chapter on sustainable agriculture reflects growing concern regarding sustainable agriculture in light of the link between environmental degradation and the problems of hunger, oversupply and trade and price supports. The chapter represents a comprehensive integration of criteria for environmentally sound management practices in all aspects of food and fiber production. Most of the bracketed paragraphs addressed finance and four paragraphs contained the phrase "people under occupation." Both of these issues were resolved in separate consultations (see

Chapter 1 and Chapter 33). The one remaining bracketed paragraph dealt with plant genetic resources. The US was not prepared to lift the brackets in paragraph 14.57(d) that read: "To take appropriate measures for [the fair and equitable] sharing of benefits and results of research and development in plant breeding between sources and users of plant genetic resources." The US maintained that the language in brackets should read "mutually agreed". Koh referred this paragraph to the contact group on Biodiversity and Biotechnology. The US finally agreed to lift the brackets and leave the text as is.

The 12 programme areas in this chapter include: agricultural policy review; ensuring people's participation; improving farm production and farming systems; land-resource planning information and education; land conservation and rehabilitation; water for sustainable food production and rural development; conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources; conservation and sustainable utilization of animal genetic resources; integrated pest management; sustainable plant nutrition; rural energy transition; and evaluation of the effects of ozone depletion on plants and animals.

CHAPTER 15: CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

The objectives of this chapter are intended to improve the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources. Since the Biodiversity Convention negotiations had not been completed by the end of PrepCom IV, several contentious paragraphs were left bracketed so as not to preempt the work of the INC. It was assumed that once the INC negotiations were completed in late May, UNCED would simply incorporate the relevant language from the Convention right into the Biodiversity chapter in Agenda 21. However, at the commencement of contact group negotiations (chaired by Amb. Vincente Sanchez of Chile) delegations attempted to re-open negotiations on those issues that had been completely resolved within the INC framework. Thus, discussions proceeded with difficulty on such outstanding issues as: the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the benefits of research and development of biological and genetic resources; rights of countries of origin to benefit from biotechnological development; national registration of biological resources; technology transfer. Agreement was finally reached on compromise language that reflects language in the Biodiversity convention. Thus the final text has one programme area, "Conservation of biological diversity".

CHAPTER 16: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

This chapter has, as its aim, the fostering of internationally agreed principles for the environmentally-sound management of biotechnology as well as the promotion of sustainable applications of biotechnology. Due to scheduling constraints at PrepCom IV, very little time was allotted to this chapter. The text was transmitted to UNCED with numerous brackets around such issues as: capacity-building; safety procedures; development of a legal code of conduct; liability and compensation for damage resulting from applications of biotechnology; application of biotechnology to reproductive technologies. Capacity-building was resolved in accordance with the compromise language agreed to in the technology transfer negotiations. Agreement was reached on the need to develop safety procedures into a framework of internationally agreed principles as a basis for biotechnology safety guidelines. Language was also agreed that recognizes the traditional methods and knowledge of indigenous peoples and their communities and ensuring opportunities for their participation in the economic and commercial benefits arising from biotechnology developments.

The final programme areas are: Increasing the availability of food, feed and renewable raw materials; Improving human health; Enhancing protection of the environment; Enhancing safety and developing international mechanisms for cooperation; and Establishing enabling mechanisms for the development and the environmentally sound application of biotechnology.

CHAPTER 17: PROTECTION OF OCEANS, ALL KINDS OF SEAS INCLUDING ENCLOSED AND SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS, COASTAL AREAS AND THE PROTECTION, RATIONAL USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR LIVING RESOURCES

The chapter on oceans is the longest and one of the most complex chapters of Agenda 21. After intense negotiations throughout both PrepComs III and IV, all of the difficult issues were resolved with the exception of the issue of straddling and migratory fish stocks. Rather than allowing lengthy and acrimonious discussions in the Main Committee, Koh requested that the US hold informal consultations to achieve a compromise between Canada and the EC. Twenty-four hours later a compromise was in hand. The resulting text was similar to text proposed at the end of PrepCom IV. The new text for paragraph 17.52 reads: "States should convene an intergovernmental conference under UN auspices with a view to promoting effective implementation of the provisions of the Law of the Sea on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks". The EC was able to accept this language once text was added to say that the conference would draw on scientific and technical studies by the FAO and be fully consistent with the provisions of the Law of the Sea, in particular the rights and obligations of coastal states and states fishing on the high seas.

Chapter 17 contains the following programme areas: Integrated coastal zone management; Marine environmental protection (including land- and sea-based sources of marine pollution); Sustainable use and conservation of high seas living resources; Sustainable use of living marine resources under national jurisdiction; Addressing critical uncertainties for the management of marine environment and climate change; Strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and Sustainable development of islands.

CHAPTER 18: PROTECTION OF THE QUALITY AND SUPPLY OF FRESHWATER RESOURCES

This chapter addresses the importance of effective integrated management of water resources to all socio-economic sectors relying on water. Freshwater was the topic of one of the contact groups established by the Main Committee primarily because the introduction to the chapter had not been negotiated at PrepCom IV. After two meetings of the contact group, delegates agreed on a five-paragraph introduction that had been drafted by the coordinator, Bukar Shaib of Nigeria. Although most were satisfied with the draft, there was some concern about the mention of the International Conference on Water and the Environment that was held in Dublin in January 1992. A number of delegations believed that reference should not be made to the Dublin Conference because: (1) not all of the recommendations of the Dublin Conference had been incorporated into Agenda 21; (2) Dublin had been a conference of experts, not governments; and (3) the recommendations were agreed to by vote and not consensus. Only a few delegates argued for retention of the paragraph referring to the Conference. When this text was brought back to the Main Committee, France expressed reservations to the omission of this text and argued for its reinstatement. After considerable debate and consultations during the final session of the Main Committee, France removed its reservations and allowed the text to be adopted.

The other bracketed paragraphs dealt with targets and timetables for the implementation of various activities in the chapter. Members of the G-77 recognized the importance of setting such targets but wanted to ensure that there will be new and additional resources available to help them meet these targets. These brackets were removed after the chapter on financial resources was finalized.

The programme areas in this chapter are: Integrated water resources development and management; Water resources assessment; Protection of water resources, water quality and aquatic ecosystems; Drinking-water supply and sanitation; Water and sustainable urban development; Water for sustainable food

production and rural development; and Impacts of climate change on water resources.

CHAPTER 19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF TOXIC CHEMICALS, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN TOXIC AND DANGEROUS PRODUCTS

This chapter of Agenda 21 addresses the problems posed by the lack of sufficient scientific information for the assessment of risks entailed by the use of numerous chemicals and the lack of resources for assessment of chemicals for which data are at hand. As all but one of the bracketed paragraphs dealt with finance, this chapter provoked little discussion at UNCED. The six programme areas in this chapter are: Expanding and accelerating international assessment of chemical risks; Harmonization of classification and labelling of chemicals; Information exchange on toxic chemicals and chemical risks; Establishment of risk reduction programmes; Strengthening of national capabilities and capacities for management of chemicals; and Prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products.

CHAPTER 20: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES, INCLUDING PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN HAZARDOUS WASTES

This chapter addresses the need for effective control of the generation, storage, treatment, recycling and reuse, transport, recovery and disposal of hazardous wastes. When this chapter was discussed by the Main Committee, tension began to rise on paragraph 20.20(f) on increasing "funding for cleaner technology transfer to developing countries and [economies in transition]..." Members of the G-77 expressed concern over including the transitional countries in this and other paragraphs of Agenda 21. Koh asked Algeria to consult with interested delegations on the placement of a generic paragraph that would address these concerns. This was resolved by placing a paragraph in the Preamble (see Chapter 1) and the deletion of text referring to "economies in transition" in Chapter 20.

The next contentious bracketed paragraph addressed the environmental impacts of military establishments. The US refused to remove the brackets it had inserted around paragraph 20.23(h) at PrepCom IV for "national security" reasons. After a number of countries made statements in favor of retaining this paragraph, Koh requested that Sweden hold informal consultations. A compromise was reached whereby the text now reads, "Governments should ascertain that their military establishments conform to their nationally applicable environmental norms in the treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes."

The four programme areas in this chapter are: Promoting the prevention and minimization of hazardous waste; Promoting and strengthening institutional capacities in hazardous waste management; Promoting and strengthening international cooperation in the management of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes; and Preventing illegal international traffic in hazardous wastes.

CHAPTER 21: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES AND SEWAGE-RELATED ISSUES

This chapter of Agenda 21 relates the issue of management and disposal of solid wastes to other cross-sectoral issues in Agenda 21. Few paragraphs of this chapter contained brackets at the beginning of the Conference. These paragraphs set targets and timetables for accomplishing the objectives set forth in each of the three programme areas. The G-77 did not want to agree to such targets until it was assured of sufficient technology and financial resources. The brackets on these paragraphs were only removed once the chapters on technology transfer and finance were resolved.

The four programme areas are: Minimizing wastes; Maximizing environmentally sound waste reuse and recycling; Promoting environmentally sound waste disposal and treatment; and Extending waste service coverage.

CHAPTER 22: SAFE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The objective of this chapter is to ensure that radioactive wastes are safely managed, transported, stored and disposed, with a view to protecting human health and the environment. At the beginning of the Conference only one non-finance paragraph remained in brackets: the disposal and storage of radioactive waste near the marine environment (22.5(c)). As the US was unwilling to retain the text as stated, the Netherlands was asked to conduct consultations. Compromise text was agreed upon that emphasizes that states, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, will determine the risk of the disposal or storage of radioactive wastes near the marine environment. The final text has only one programme area: promoting the safe and environmentally sound management of radioactive wastes.

SECTION III: STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF MAJOR GROUPS

Chapters 23-32 of Agenda 21 address the role of nine major groups in all aspects of Agenda 21: women; youth; indigenous peoples; non-governmental organizations; local authorities; trade unions; business and industry; the scientific and technological community; and farmers.

There were few bracketed paragraphs in these chapters, however, Dutch Amb. Leon Mazairac, who had coordinated discussion on these chapters at PrepCom IV, held additional consultations to facilitate resolution. The only chapter that generated much discussion in the Main Committee was Chapter 31 on the scientific and technological community. The Holy See asked why the phrase "appropriate ethical principles" had been removed from the text of paragraph 31.12 on capacity building. Mazairac responded that the delegates who had consulted on this matter thought that the text should be more general as there are other principles other than ethical ones. The Holy See said that it wanted to see this text remain and asked to hear the opinions of other delegates. Koh was able to prevail on the Committee to adopt the text, while noting the Holy See's concerns.

SECTION IV: MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 33: FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MECHANISMS

At the conclusion of PrepCom IV, the negotiations on financial resources and mechanisms had broken down during informal-informal consultations. These talks, conducted by Amb. Andrés Rosenthal of Mexico, produced a draft text that, through seemingly mysterious means, emerged from the UN Conference Services system the week following PrepCom IV as PC/L.75. As negotiations around this document had failed, the G-77 demanded that negotiations on this crucial issue resume on the previous G-77 text, L.41/Rev.1, on which the negotiators led by John Bell of Canada had reached impasse during the fourth week of PrepCom. There was very little likelihood that any real progress could have been made on that document and observers close to the negotiations commented that for any real progress, compromise text needed to emerge quickly in Rio.

On 3 June, during the first session of the Main Committee the Chair, Tommy Koh, announced that Rubens Ricúpero, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, would coordinate discussions on this topic at UNCED. On 4 June, Ricúpero presented a Chair's draft for consideration. While many thought this paper emerged too soon in the negotiations, the timing proved crucial and forced the group to consider a formulation that reflected a blending of North-South considerations and provided a realistic "starting-point".

The Chair's draft contained the following points: special efforts must be made to meet the full incremental costs for developing countries; economic conditions for free trade are essential; developed countries should "reaffirm" commitments to reach 0.7% of GNP for ODA (with no mention of a target date); mechanisms and sources of funds should include multilateral development banks and such funds as the IDA replenishment; multilateral institutions for capacity-building and technical

cooperation; strengthening of bilateral assistance programmes; debt relief; private funding and private investment; innovative financing; a transparent and accountable GEF; funding for incremental costs of Agenda 21 activities, and; review and monitoring of Agenda 21 financing.

When the Ricúpero document was tabled, the primary question was whether the G-77 would accept this text as the basis of negotiations. Since more than three-quarters of the discussion at past two PrepCom meetings on this matter had been devoted to the decision as to which text would be used for negotiations, many felt that a quick decision to use the Chair's draft text would considerably advance debate.

On Friday, 5 June, the G-77 returned with their statement of position on financial resources. This document cited a series of principles from L.41/Rev.1 and, in light of these principles, placed a series of issues before the discussion. The most significant fact in its statement was that it did not reject the Brazilian Chair's text. The issues it noted included: credible assurances for new and additional funding; commitments to reach 0.7% of GNP for ODA by the year 2000; a pledging conference to be called at the next UNGA; a monitoring mechanism for financial flows to developing countries; and the importance of a supportive international economic climate.

In response, on 6 June Ricúpero issued a revised Chair's draft. This text incorporated the concerns of the G-77 and it: identified economic growth, social development and poverty eradication as priorities; stated that the cost of inaction would outweigh the financial costs of Agenda 21; and noted that global and local environmental issues are interrelated. The GEF language remained basically unchanged from previous draft. In the "Means of Implementation" section it called the Secretariat figure of \$125 billion for implementation of Agenda 21 an "estimate" and stated that actual costs would depend on the strategies and programmes implemented. It also stated that financial commitments for Agenda 21 should be made by developed countries at UNGA-47 and that financial review and monitoring would be dealt with in the chapter on institutions.

One of the more interesting aspects of this text was the wording of the "Activities" section related to the setting of targets and timetables for countries to reach the established United Nations goal of 0.7% of GNP for ODA by the year 2000. The formulation of the paragraph on ODA created three different categories of countries: those that would "reaffirm" their commitment to this goal; other countries; and those that are making the transition to market economies. Although this paragraph underwent substantial revision during the following two weeks, the wording was crucial to the successful outcome of the negotiations. Since all countries but the US and Switzerland had affirmed a commitment to reaching the UN target of 0.7% of GNP for ODA by the year 2000, the first formulation that required countries to "reaffirm" their commitment, did not apply to the them. They fell into the second category of countries that would "make their best efforts to increase their level of ODA so as to contribute to the common effort to make available the substantive additional resources that have to be mobilized." This wording, effectively, provided the US the opportunity to avoid setting any timetable or target for development assistance, neutralizing them as a complicating factor in the difficult negotiations that ensued on this subject over the following two weeks.

The G-77, after informal meetings on Sunday and during Monday morning, had formulated a list of amendments to the Saturday afternoon draft. Observers commented, at this point in the negotiations, that the G-77 seemed unwilling, or unable, as a group to present a coherent set of amendments. The more than 40 proposed changes to the Chair's text reflected a fragmentation of interests within the G-77 and allowed, according to those close to the process, an advantage to the industrialized countries. Some of the more important amendments were: economic and social development and poverty eradication as the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries; access to new and additional financial resources on grant and concessional basis

without any new conditionality; a call for a more equitable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system; and the removal of the clause especially created for the US regarding ODA.

With the limited time available for negotiations, a decision was taken to reduce the number of participants in the discussions to eight negotiators from the industrialized countries and eight from the developing countries. At 4:30 in the morning on Wednesday, after a marathon negotiating session, the negotiators emerged with a new "Chair's draft" that contained only four bracketed paragraphs. By comparing Monday's draft text (including the proposed G-77 amendments) with the results of Tuesday's closed-door all-night session, compromise was reached in the following areas:

- In the "basis for action" section, paragraph 4 in the new text now states, "The cost of inaction could outweigh the financial costs of implementing Agenda 21. Inaction will narrow the choices of future generations." This modified version of the "precautionary principle" was a G-77 amendment.
- The phrases "free trade" and "access to markets" were retained.
- Wording that deals with implementation of Agenda 21 included the phrase "will require the provision to developing countries of substantial new and additional financial resources, including on grant or concessional terms and according to sound and equitable criteria and indicators."
- The costs of Agenda 21 were clearly stated to be estimates.
- Developing countries will begin to prepare national plans for sustainable development.
- There will be no "pledging" conference however governments will report back to the 47th session of UN General Assembly with their plans and commitments.

Bracketed text remained in the following three areas:

- ODA For Agenda 21: The problem with paragraph 15 pertains to the target and timetable for developed countries to meet the UN target of 0.7% of GNP for ODA.
- IDA Replenishment Levels: Paragraph 16(a)(i) dealt with the replenishment of the IDA, one of the various existing funding sources and mechanisms used in particular for the poorest of developing countries. The ninth funding replenishment (IDA-9) was set at US\$15.5 billion. To adjust for expansion of the world economy and inflation, it has been estimated that IDA-10 would have to be increased by approximately US\$2 billion. There is discussion regarding a possible increase to the IDA over and above the correction in real terms that would increase it by US\$5 billion, otherwise known as the "Earth Increment". Of this money, US\$1.5 billion would come from the World Bank's interest income with US\$3.5 expected to come from developed country donors.
- The GEF and Conditionality: The remaining brackets in the Chair's text were related to the changes in governance in the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

This version of the Agenda 21 chapter was presented to the Main Committee on Wednesday, 10 June. Debate ensued on the word "including" in paragraph 10 that had been omitted from that morning's earliest draft of the text. The insertion of the word "including" in a key phrase that stipulates the types of resources necessary for the implementation of Agenda 21, modified the phrase so that it read, "will require the provision to developing countries of substantial new and additional financial resources, including on grant or concessional terms and according to sound and equitable criteria and indicators." In the Main Committee, debate ensued over the significance of the term. The US argued that much new and additional funding will be neither grant nor concessional funds but could take the form of private investment or official debt alleviation. The phrase was sent to the Plenary in two sets of brackets along with the other three areas to be dealt with at the Ministerial level.

The Main Committee then turned to the 100-plus "financial" paragraphs scattered throughout Agenda 21 in the "Means of Implementation" section of each chapter. These paragraphs have been uniformly modified to reflect the fact that costs associated with the chapter activities are order of magnitude estimates only

and the actual value depends on the strategies and programmes implemented. These paragraphs were adopted with minor amendments.

As the Main Committee had officially ended early Thursday morning, 11 June, responsibility for the resolution of the outstanding problems was passed to the Chair of the Plenary, the Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello and his *ex officio* vice president, Celso Lafer, the Brazilian Foreign Minister. Amb. Ricúpero was asked to continue as the coordinator of ministerial level consultations on the issues of the GEF, IDA, the word "including" and new problems that emerged over the paragraph on "debt relief". Paragraph 16(c), which dealt with debt relief, emerged as an issue on June 12, after the Main Committee had passed on the text to the Plenary. Particularly problematic, for some developed countries, was the phrase "further measures and eligible countries should be kept under review." Some countries felt that this might expand the list of countries available for special debt relief consideration beyond the list of the poorest heavily indebted countries under an expanded definition of the Trinidad agreement of December 1991. By late Friday afternoon, text was being circulated privately among governments.

In his progress report to the General Committee (members of the Bureaus of both the Plenary and the Main Committee) at noon on Friday, 13 June, Amb. Ricúpero announced that after informal consultations, consensus had been reached on several paragraphs:

- In paragraph 10, the sentence that deals with the provision of new and additional resources, and includes the word "including", was broken into two parts. The first sentence now only deals with the fact that the implementation of Agenda 21 requires new and additional resources. The second sentence now deals with the terms on which these resources will be provided.
- In paragraph 16(a)(iii), on the GEF, the problem pertained to the word "conditionality." The compromise language agreed to was, "Ensure access to and disbursement of the funds under mutually agreed criteria without introducing new forms of conditionality."

Jan Pronk, Minister of Development Cooperation from the Netherlands, was assigned responsibility for conducting bilateral consultations on paragraph 15, which dealt with targets and timetables for ODA. Meanwhile, Ricúpero continued consultations on the paragraph that dealt with IDA and the "Earth Increment". Some governments were concerned that if UNCED committed to levels for the IDA-10 replenishment it would limit or foreclose options within the ongoing negotiations in other fora. Others believed that it is unrealistic to set funding levels before reviewing the projects that IDA-10 would fund.

The Plenary session that was scheduled for Friday night at 11:00 pm was postponed and met briefly at 12:45 am on Saturday morning. Ricúpero reported that compromise had been reached on paragraph 16(c) on debt relief. The agreed text adds the sentence, "Measures to address the continuing debt problems of low and middle income countries should be kept under review."; and replaces the original text with, "debt relief measures should be kept under review so as to address the continuing difficulties of those countries."

Ricúpero then reported that after extensive negotiations, they had reached a formulation on paragraph 16(a)(i) on the IDA. The new text removes any specific reference to the "Earth Increment" and directs the IDA Deputies to give special consideration to World Bank President Lewis Preston's statement to the UNCED Plenary, "in order to help poorer countries meet their sustainable development objectives as contained in Agenda 21." On 4 June, Preston proposed an additional volume of resources for the IDA-10 replenishment (1993-95) in order to maintain IDA-9 funding in real terms and, if donors support such an initiative, re-allocate part of the IBRD's net income to the Earth Increment for national environmental issues (US\$1.5 billion).

Lafer then announced that consultations on the only outstanding matter relating to finance (ODA targets) were proceeding.

The G-77 met Saturday morning, 13 June, to discuss the new text for IDA replenishment. Although not all G-77 members were satisfied with the text, they agreed that this may be the best available compromise. Meanwhile, consultations continued on targets and timetables for ODA. As of Saturday morning, the document under discussion contained five formulations of the sentence that applies to those countries that have already affirmed a target of 0.7% of GNP for ODA by the year 2000. One of the problems faced in these consultations was the lack of finance ministers present in Rio. One of the major sticking points was the inability of the EC to reach consensus. While the Netherlands, Denmark and France support 0.7% of GNP for ODA by the year 2000, Great Britain and Germany do not.

At 3:30 pm, the closed door of the ministerial negotiations opened and the participants emerged with an agreed text. After consultations with the regional groups, it was apparent that further consultations were necessary. Just before 7:00 pm agreement was reached. The new text reads: "Developed countries reaffirm their commitments to reach the accepted UN target of 0.7% of GNP for ODA and, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible and to ensure a prompt and effective implementation of Agenda 21. Some countries agreed or had agreed to reach the target by the year 2000. It was decided that the Commission on Sustainable Development will regularly review and monitor progress towards this target. This review process should systematically combine the monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 21 with a review of the financial resources available." The paragraph then resumes with the existing text beginning with "Those which have already reached the target are to be commended and encouraged..."

Chapter 33 of Agenda 21, "Financial Resources and Mechanisms" was now free of brackets and was adopted by the informal session of the Plenary.

CHAPTER 34: TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING

The activities proposed in this chapter of Agenda 21 aim at improving conditions and processes on information, access to and transfer of technology, as well as on capacity-building and cooperative arrangements and partnerships in the field of technology. After nearly three weeks of negotiation at PrepCom IV, brackets remained around the title, a number of paragraphs containing the phrase "environmentally [safe and] sound technology" and on paragraphs dealing with the terms of transfer, intellectual property rights and transfer of privately-owned technologies.

In Rio, a contact group was established under Dutch Minister Hans Alders to deal with these issues. The group agreed to postpone discussion of Saudi Arabia's proposal to insert the words "safe and" before any mention of technology. The paragraph on terms of transfer (13.14(b)), which had been the most controversial at PrepCom IV, was the cause of much discussion. The US proposed replacing the bracketed text with text from the Biodiversity Convention. This was particularly ironic because (1) the US had proposed text from a Convention that it has refused to sign; and (2) the G-77 announced that it was willing to remove the brackets and accept the existing text. At the US's insistence, it was agreed that the three most difficult paragraphs in the chapter -- 34.14(b) on terms of transfer; 34.11 on international business as an important vehicle for technology transfer; and 34.18(e)(iv) on the abuse of intellectual property rights in the case of privately owned technologies -- would be addressed as a single package in a sub-contact group.

Compromise text was achieved on paragraphs 34.11 and 34.18(e)(iv). Since this text was acceptable to the US, it agreed to release its reservations on paragraph 13.14(b). The compromise text in 34.11, which addressed the availability of proprietary technology through commercial channels, states that while "concepts and modalities for assured access to environmentally [safe and] sound technologies...continue to be explored, enhanced

access" to such technologies should be "promoted, facilitated and financed as appropriate." The compromise text in paragraph 34.18(e)(iv) reads, "In compliance with and under the specific circumstances recognized by the relevant international conventions adhered to by states," states should undertake "measures to prevent the abuse of intellectual property rights, including rules with respect to their acquisition through compulsory licensing, with the provision of equitable and adequate compensation;". The remaining outstanding issue, "safe and" was resolved in the compromise text proposed by the contact group on atmosphere (see Chapter 9).

CHAPTER 35: SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The chapter on "Science for Sustainable Development" focuses on the role and the use of the sciences in supporting the prudent management of the environment and development. As this was one of the least contentious chapters of Agenda 21 and was easily completed at PrepCom IV, no further discussion was necessary in Rio. The four programme areas in this chapter are: Strengthening the scientific basis for sustainable management; Enhancing scientific understanding; Improving long-term scientific assessment; and Building up scientific capacity and capability.

CHAPTER 36: PROMOTING EDUCATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND TRAINING

This chapter of Agenda 21 is aimed at promoting environmental awareness through education, raising of public awareness and training. This chapter was completed at PrepCom IV and thus, no further discussion was necessary. The three programme areas in this chapter are: Reorienting education towards sustainable development; Increasing public awareness; and Promoting training.

CHAPTER 37: NATIONAL MECHANISMS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR CAPACITY BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

This chapter of Agenda 21 deals solely with capacity building for the implementation of Agenda 21. Specific capacity-building programmes for the different sectoral and cross-sectoral issues are included in other chapters. This chapter was easily resolved in New York and no further discussion was required in Rio.

CHAPTER 38: INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The institutions chapter of Agenda 21 addresses the needs for intergovernmental and inter-UN agency coordination as well as overall implementation of Agenda 21. The entire focus of the institutions contact group at UNCED (chaired by Egyptian Amb. Nabil el-Arabi) was on the mandate and operations of the Sustainable Development Commission. At PrepCom IV, there was overall agreement regarding the choice of the Commission as the body to oversee implementation of the outcomes of UNCED. The outstanding issues deferred to UNCED included: the reporting structure of the Commission; whether it should be a high-level body; membership; need for distinction between the role of governments and NGOs; and the language on submission to the Commission of national reports on the implementation of Agenda 21.

UNCED negotiations proceeded smoothly, with final agreement easily reached on these outstanding points. The high-level Commission will report directly to ECOSOC, which will in turn, organize a periodic review of its work, as well as of system-wide activities to integrate environment and development. Since the Commission will be a subsidiary body of ECOSOC, its membership will be limited to not more than 52 members who will be elected with due regard to equitable geographical distribution. Weaker language was adopted regarding two of the Commission's more important functions: consideration of national reports or periodic communications; and information regarding the progress made in the implementation of environmental conventions. The Institutions chapter does not

contain programme areas per se. However, it does identify, under the "Institutional Structure" section, the roles to be undertaken by UN bodies.

CHAPTER 39: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISMS

This chapter of Agenda 21 deals with the international law-making process, related problems (particularly in regard to developing country participation in this process), and the necessary reforms. PrepCom IV had deferred several contentious issues to the UNCED for final resolution, including: the possible use of unilaterally set environmental standards as barriers to trade; compliance with international agreements; prevention of deliberate large-scale destruction of the environment (the so-called "environmental crimes" provision); negotiation of a nuclear safety convention; and dispute prevention.

Malaysian Amb. Ismail Razali was re-appointed chair of the instruments contact group, which met four times to negotiate these outstanding issues. The most difficult of issues was the environmental crimes provision. At both PrepCom IV and UNCED, the US and many G-77 members insisted adamantly that the provision be limited to times of war. The European Community led the cause for a broader formulation to include times of peace as well. The US argued that a broader formulation would undermine law of war discussions currently taking place in the UN. G-77 countries argued that the broader formulation would authorize the UN to unduly scrutinize domestic environmental practices. After a hard-fought battle, it was agreed to restrict the provision to times of war. The trade issue was resolved by quoting paragraph 123 from the Oceans chapter that states, in part, "States recognize that environmental policies should deal with the root causes of environmental degradation, thus preventing environmental measures from resulting in unnecessary restrictions to trade...should trade policy measures be found necessary for the enforcement policies...the following principles and rules could apply: non-discrimination; trade measures chosen should be the least trade-restrictive; transparency in the use of trade measures; and the need to give consideration to the special conditions of developing countries". The compliance issue was resolved by replacing the term wherever it appeared in the text with the weaker concept of "effective, full and prompt implementation", a formulation supported by the G-77. The dispute prevention issue was resolved by the replacement of the word "prevention" with the word "avoidance", again representing weaker language. The conflict regarding the nuclear safety convention issue was resolved with language that refers to the "vital necessity to ensure safe and environmentally sound nuclear power,... efforts should be made to conclude the ongoing negotiations for a nuclear safety convention in the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency".

Thus, the programme areas finally agreed to are: Review, assessment and fields of action in international law for sustainable development; Implementation mechanisms; Effective participation in international law making; Disputes in the field of sustainable development.

CHAPTER 40: INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

This chapter of Agenda 21 addresses the issues of collecting and using information for sustainable development and monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21. This chapter was completed at PrepCom IV and no further discussion was needed at the Conference. The two programme areas in this chapter are: Bridging the data gap; and Improving information availability.

PART II: AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF FOREST PRINCIPLES

The Forest Principles document, (officially, the "Non-legally binding authoritative statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests") arrived in Rio in a state of disarray with 73 separate pairs of brackets surrounding text in more than a dozen individual problem areas. Some observers spoke of its intractability and the chances that UNCED would drop this document or defer discussion of forest principles to another fora. The greatest problem facing the Chair of the Main Committee, Tommy Koh, was the selection of the issue coordinator who would lead negotiations in the contact group. Despite initial hesitation, PrepCom coordinator Charles Liburd of Guyana, was reappointed.

Negotiations began on Thursday, 4 June and continued until Friday, 12 June at 3:00 am when agreement was finally reached. While many believed that the negotiations here were more productive than at PrepCom IV, the debate was still acrimonious. It was only when the debate reached impasse and the responsibility for negotiations at the ministerial level was passed to Klaus Töpfer, the German Federal Minister for the Environment, that success was achieved.

During the first week sub-contact groups were formed to deal with individual paragraphs, while the contact group dealt with the less problematic areas. Some participants reported that while consensus text might emerge from these smaller sub-contact negotiating groups, the compromise language was often lost when they reported back to the contact group and discussion was re-opened. When Liburd reported back to Koh at the last all-night session of the Main Committee, consensus had not been reached on four paragraphs in the preamble with a further nine paragraphs bracketed and subject to reservation.

Töpfer assumed responsibility for the ministerial level negotiations on Thursday, 11 June. In an open-ended meeting that began at 10:00 pm, 18 countries, represented by no less than 11 ministers, finally agreed after modifications to an eight-paragraph package proposed by Klaus Töpfer. This agreement includes the following points (*italicized text reflects new language*):

- Paragraph (a) of the preamble was modified to read as follows: "The subject of forests is related to the entire range of environmental and development issues and opportunities including *the right to socio-economic development, on a sustainable basis.*"
- Paragraph (d) of the preamble that dealt with a possible future legal instrument for forests was replaced with language that commits the governments to a prompt implementation of the principles and that they decide to keep them *"under assessment for their adequacy with regard to further international cooperation on forest issues."*
- In paragraph (f) of the preamble, the phrase "are of value to the global environment" was replaced by *"and are of value to local communities and to the environment as a whole."*
- Preamble paragraph (g) was replaced with the sentence, *"Forests are essential to economic development and the maintenance of all forms of life."* This replaces a complicated set of competing formulations including some phrases surrounded by three sets of brackets.
- Paragraph 17 (carbon sinks) was deleted and elements placed into paragraph 2(b) that deals with the needs and uses of forests. The terms "photosynthesis" and "carbon fixation" were replaced with *"carbon sinks and reservoirs"*.
- Paragraph 8(d) was re-written to read "Sustainable forest management and use should be carried out in accordance with *national development policies and priorities and on the basis of environmentally sound national guidelines. In the formulation of such guidelines, account should be taken, as appropriate and if applicable, of relevant agreed methodologies and criteria.*"

- Paragraph 8(g), that addresses the sharing of biotechnology (from the North) in exchange for access to biodiversity (from the South), was reformulated to allow access to biological resources in trade for the sharing of technology and profits from biotechnology *"on mutually agreed terms."*
- Paragraph 8(h), dealing with environmental impact statements was amended to read *"and where such actions are subject to a decision of a competent national authority."*
- Paragraph 12 (transfer of technology) was adopted, as suggested in Töpfer's "package", to include the phrase, *"access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, should be promoted, facilitated and financed, as appropriate."*
- The "trade policies" paragraph was amended with the phrase, *"adequate policies, aimed at management, conservation and sustainable development of forests, including where appropriate incentives, should be encouraged."*
- Paragraph 15(b), which dealt with international trade in sustainably managed forest resources, was deleted.

PART III: RIO DECLARATION

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development contains 27 norms for state and interstate behavior, many of which have never been universally accepted before. This Declaration was the only unbracketed text to go to Rio. The result of protracted procedural debate and agonizing substantive negotiations, the declaration represents a very delicate balance of principles considered important by both developed and developing countries.

In light of the very delicate balance achieved in the Declaration, all countries, but for the United States, agreed not to reopen substantive discussions. It was clear that no other country would support the US on this point. And so, by the last Plenary session, the US issued a written statement listing its formal reservations (otherwise referred to as their "Interpretive Statements for the Record") to the Rio Declaration and in particular to: principle 3 (opposition to the right to development); principle 7 (rejection of any interpretation that would imply a recognition or acceptance by the US of any international obligations or liabilities, or any diminution in the responsibilities of developing countries); principle 12 (insistence that in certain situations, trade measures may provide an effective and appropriate means of addressing environmental concerns); and principle 23 (insistence that nothing in the Declaration prejudices or predetermines the status of any territories under occupation or the natural resources that appertain to such territories. As well, insistence that the Declaration does not affect the rights and duties of occupying powers under the laws of war).

The only contentious issue to be resolved by UNCED pertained to the principle referring to the rights of people under occupation. This was resolved after extensive consultations conducted by Tommy Koh. The language remains in the Rio Declaration and is referred to in the Preamble to Agenda 21 (see Chapter 1: Preamble).

The approved text represents to a large extent, an attempt to balance the key concerns of both Northern and Southern countries. Far from a perfect text, each side achieved success in enshrining those specific principles that are of particular importance to their respective political agendas. The developing states were able to obtain agreement around those key principles that will hopefully support their own economic development. These include such concepts as the eradication of poverty as an indispensable component for sustainable development; humans as the center of concerns for sustainable development; recognition of the special needs of developing countries; and promotion of a supportive and open international economic system.

Potential Lobbyists

Linda Gill.

Kath Smith

Chris Sheed

peer

DRAFT AGENDA

(to those who have indicated they expect to attend, following circulated notice in July)

1992 NSW FOREST SUMMIT WORKSHOP starting 10.30 am prompt Sat. 8th August, door open from 10 am at ACF SYDNEY OFFICE, 1st Floor, 88 George Street.

Contact Organiser is Anne Reeves c/- ACF Sydney, ph 02 247 4285, fax 02 247 1206
NB a small contribution will be requested to cover administration costs.

1. Introductions
2. Agenda confirmation
3. Tabling of documents expected to include:
 - NEFA Update
 - SEFA Update
 - National Forest Policy Statement (Draft) (issued by Fed Govt)* *see notice below*
 - TWS Paper on National Forest Policy
 - Colong Foundation Newsletter featuring article on Wilderness Nominations
 - Mosley & Costin Report on World Heritage Values of SE to Earth Foundation
 - Native Forest Network Conference details
 - Natural Resource Legislation - NSW Govt proposal of bills etc.

Our (ngo) response package of bills etc.

(if possible please bring multiple copies of anything you want to distribute - between 20 & 30 people are expected to attend)

4. Reports and Briefings - ITEMS AND ISSUES to be covered include:
 - ✗ Legislation - Bills (Ours and Govts)
 - Lobbying
 - ✗ Sydney Actions (NVA)
 - * EIS Process(es)
 - EPA "Licences to Pollute" + proposal for Training workshops for breaches etc.
 - ✓ National Forest Policy Statement (Draft) + paper from TWS
 - 7 Native Forest Network & Conference (Mon 16, Tues 17 November, Deloraine Tas)
 - * Postive Forest Economics "jobs, jobs, jobs"
 - ✗ FCG Forest Reporter
 - ✗ Wilderness Nomination Coordination

LUNCH - probably in courtyard at rear of NCC

NB 'makings' to be provided with reimbursement at cost so no need to byo

5. Strategy & Action Planning

Close of meeting: 5.30 pm proposed

Saturday evening - social meal (?take-away in Glebe) - to be confirmed

Sunday - as only some have supported continuation of meeting on Sunday, any discussion on Sunday is likely to be more informal - details to be determined on Saturday

***BRIEFING ON FEDERAL DRAFT NATIONAL FOREST POLICY STATEMENT**
by representatives from DASET & DPIE has been specially arranged by Sid Walker
on FRIDAY, 7th August, 4 - 7 pm
Board Room, level 23, of Aus. Meat & Livestock Corp, 291 Elizabeth St.,
Sydney (cnr Elizabeth & Bathurst Sts).

AR 5/8/92

219

Tel: (02) 229 7337
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TIM ROBERTSON

**Frederick Jordan Chambers
233 Macquarie Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000**

7 August 1992

Sue Salmon
Campaign Director
ACF
Fax 247 1206

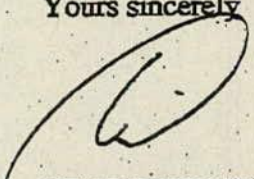
Dear Sue

I am faxing you the agenda for the seminar organised by the Kempsey Branch of the NSW Farmers' Association which I am addressing.

Do you award medals for environmental bravery?

Best regards.

Yours sincerely



TIM ROBERTSON

AGENDA

8 a.m Start.

SEMINAR organized by the KEMPSEY BRANCH OF N.S.W. FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. Welcome - Mr. Geoff Tallents. Chairman of Kempsey Branch N.S.W. Farmers' Association.
2. Concerns of People & Organisations with the Wilderness Act.

Speaker - Mr. Bruce Jeffery. M.L.A. for Oxley.

3. Problems experienced by Farmers & Country People.

Speaker - Mr. Peter Cochran M.L.A. for Monaro.

4. Explanation of the Intent of the Wilderness Act.

Speaker - Mr. Tim Robertson. Solicitor who drafted the Act.

5. The N.S.W. Government's view of the Act.

Speaker - The Hon. Chris Hartcher, Minister for the Environment.

6. The Effect on Forestry.

Speaker - Dr. Bill Hurditch, Forestry Products Association.

7. The Effect on Mining.

Speaker - Mr. Max Wrench, Executive Director Chamber of Mines.

8. A legal Opinion on Wilderness Act.

Speaker - Mr. George Turner, Environmental Barrister.

9. An Independants' View.

Speaker - Mr. Tony Windsor M.L.A. for Tamworth.

10. Statements by Affected Landowners.

11. Question Time.

12 noon March-form R.S.L. Club.LUNCHTIME.

1.15 pm. Resume.

12. Explanation of Total Catchment Management Policy.

Speaker - Mr. Tony Powell. Director General Conservation & Land Management.

13. An overall View of the Wilderness Flora & Fauna Wetlands Acts & T.C.M. Policy.

Speaker - Mr. Ian Wisken. Chairman of Coalition for Economic Advancement.

14. An open viewpoint.

Speaker - Mr. Joe Bryant.

15. Question Time.

16. Summary - Speaker - Mr. John Crawford. Chairman N.S.W. Farmers' Association.